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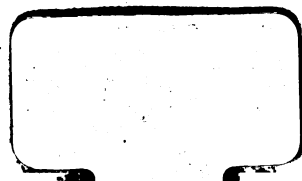


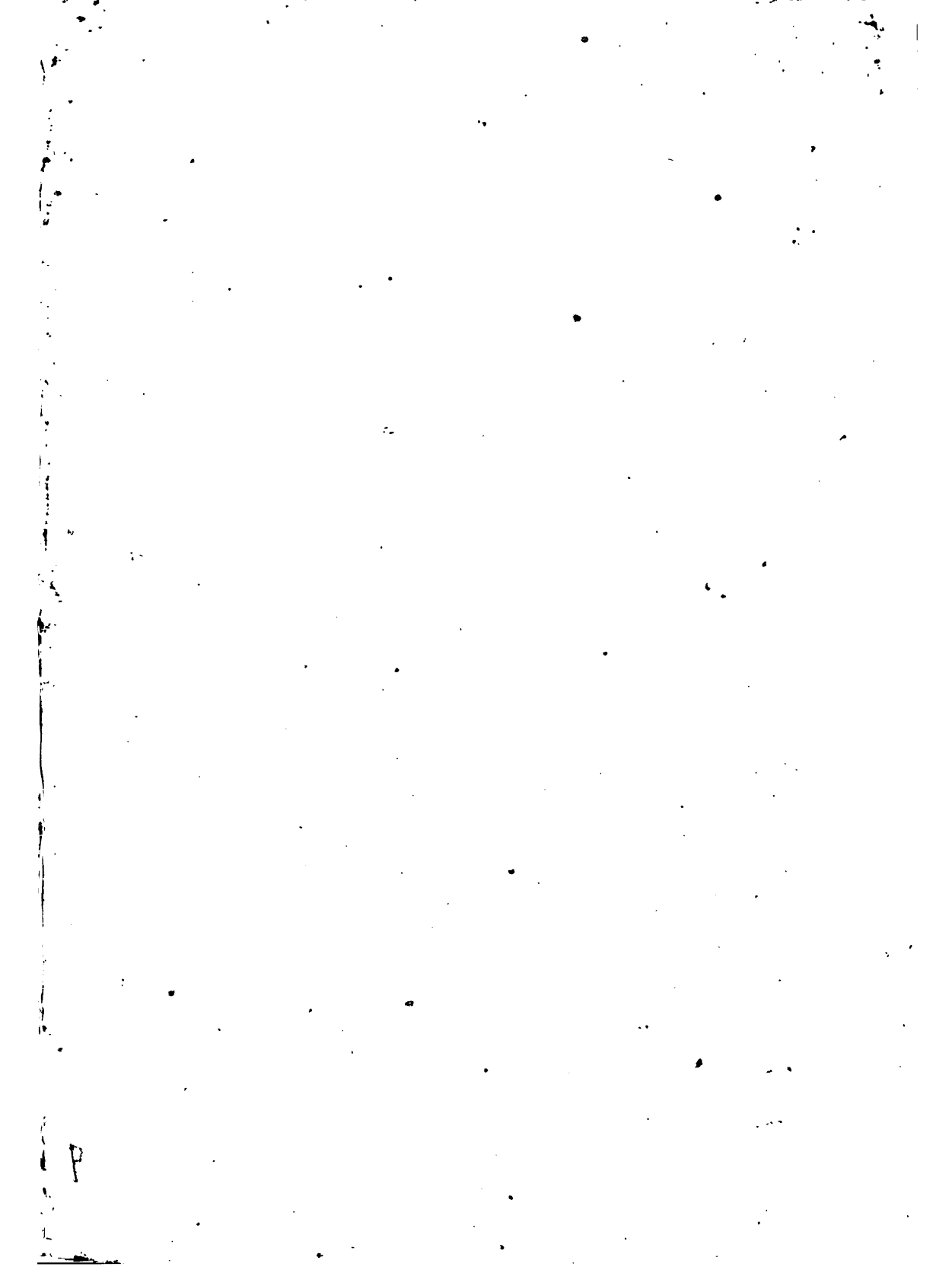
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T H E

DRAUGHTS

Of the most REMARKABLE

Fortified Towns of EUROPE

Will. In 44 Copper PLATES. *Stanley*

WITH A

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION

Of the said Places.

And the History of the Sieges they have sustain'd, and the
Revolutions they have undergon, for above these Two
hundred Years last.

To which is prefix'd an

INTRODUCTION

T O

Military Architecture, or FORTIFICATION

CONTAINING THE

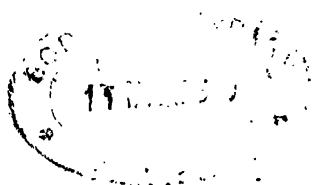
Origin and Progress of that NOBLE ART; with the Explanation
of all the Terms belonging to the same.

A Work very Useful to all GENTLEMEN, and Officers in the ARM

By Mr. B O Y E R.

L O N D O N,

Printed for Isaac Cleave, next to Serjants-Inn in Chancery-Lane, and John Hartl
next Door to the King's Head, over against Grays-Inn, in Holborn, MDCCI.



T O

The RIGHT HONOURABLE

H E N R Y

Earl of GALLOWAY.

MY LORD,

I Know no Person to whom this Treatise of *Fortification* may, with more Assurance, sue for *Patronage*, and from whom it may expect a more favourable Reception, than your LORDSHIP.

My Design in this Dedication is not to enlarge upon your Magnanimity, Valour, Capacity for the highest Enterprizes, Depth of Judgment, Address, Affability, Fidelity, and all those Qualifications which make up your LORDSHIP's Character; I leave to *Historians* to do you full Justice. A plain and faithful Narrative of what you have perform'd in *Piedmont, Flanders and Ireland*, in the Discharge of the most important Trusts, both in the Field, and in the Management of public Affairs, will suffice to rank your LORDSHIP among the most renowned *Heroes*, and wisest *Politicians*.

But I cannot forbear mentioning those Christian Virtues, which still heighten your LORDSHIP's Character: I mean your Exemplary *Piety*, your unaffected *Humility*, and your diffu-

diffusive *Charity* and *Goodness* towards all the oppressed and unfortunate in general, and to those, in particular, who, like your self, have abandon'd all their Possessions in *France*, rather than abandon the Purity of their Faith.

'Tis no small credit, My Lord, to the whole Body of *French* Exiles, upon account of Religion, to reckon several Illustrious Persons amongst 'em; But yet this bare Honour is insignificant to those who groan under the Pressures, which are almost inseparable from Banishment; and, shall I say it? A great many of our Distress'd *Refugees* would certainly have yielded to the prevailing Temptations of Want, if they had not been supported by your Lordship. Their Zeal for the true Religion made them first leave their Native Country: But then 'tis your LORDSHIP's Bounty that has kept them stedfast in their Belief, and secur'd their Eternal Happiness.

This generous Protection You afford to all the *French* Religious Exiles gives me full hopes, that I need but own my self one of them, to lay Claim to your LORDSHIP's Patronage, and to have a Right to subscribe my self

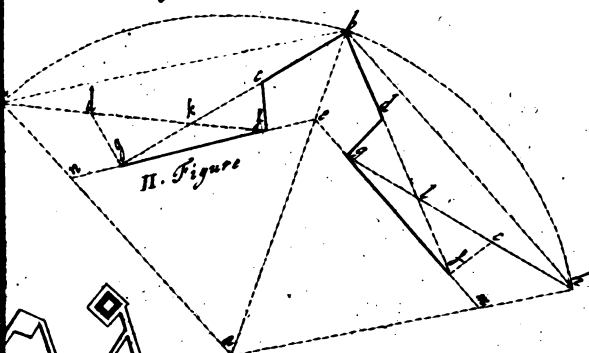
My Lord,

Your LORDSHIP's

Most humble and

Most obedient Servant

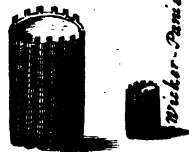
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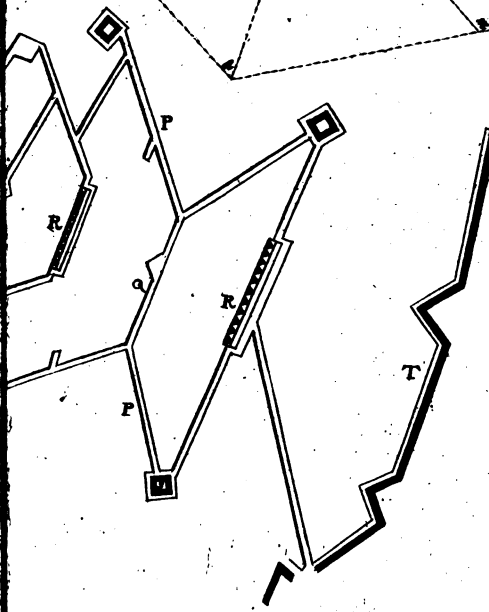
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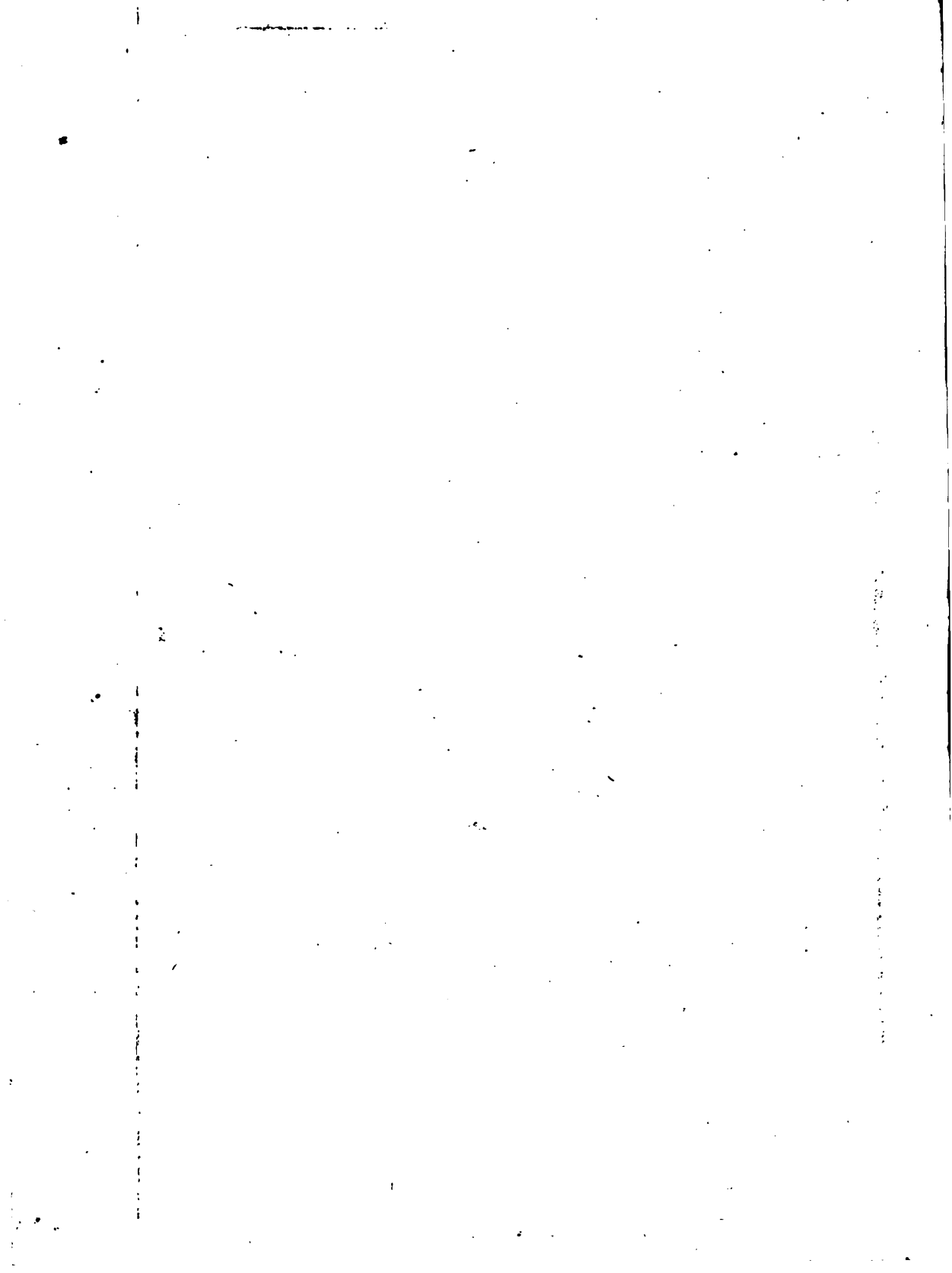


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A N

INTRODUCTION

T O

Military ARCHITECTURE, or FORTIFICATION

ARTICLE I.

The Definition, Origin and Progress of FORTIFICATION:

Military Architecture, or Fortification is an Art which teaches us to dispose the several Parts of a Place in such manner, that with a Few Persons, we may repel the Attacks of a Great Many.

Fortified Towns have chang'd, and encreas'd their Strength, from time to time, in Proportion of the Improvement of such offensive Arms, as were made use of to attack 'em. First of all, a *Wall* and a *Ditch* were thought sufficient to Defend a Town: The Wall was just broad enough at the Top, to hold the Soldiers; and all the Service it did was to raise the Besieged above the Besiegers, and to stop the Progress of the latter, who were forc'd either to scale the Wall, or to pull it Down: But then those who defended a Place, were no less expos'd to the Arms of the Assailants, than These were to theirs: Wherefore they began to build *Battlements* to cover themselves, leaving a space between, thro' which they might shoot upon the Enemy, and immediately after retire.

Those who were attack'd took notice, that the height of the Wall was prejudicial to them, and served to shelter the Enemy as soon as he was got near it, and who then, without any Danger, might easily undermine it or batter it down. Therefore they endeavour'd to prevent this Inconveniency two several ways; First by making divers *Loop-holes* in the Walls, thro' which they shot upon the Besiegers; (but those Loop-holes could not be many, for fear of weaken-

ing the Walls, and then the Enemy might still easily lie cover'd in the spaces between) and 2^{dly}. by making *Cazemates* or *Murdering Holes* (in French, *Meurtrières*) thro' which they threw Stones upon the Enemy; but because it was not very difficult to defend one's self from such Blows, 'twas thought necessary to have recourse to some other Fortification.

Those who were Besieged consider'd that 'twas not enough to repel the Enemy Front-wise, or straight forward, but that it would be a considerable Advantage, if they could shoot at him Flank-wise, and behind: This put them upon building of *Towers* which flank'd the whole Wall. These Towers were first of all *Square*, and so contriv'd that one of their sides faced the Enemy; but their Form was soon found to be faulty, because the Front of the Tower not being Flank'd, (that is, having no *oblique Defence*) it might as easily be attack'd as a bare Wall. Therefore they judg'd it convenient to make the Towers *Round*; not only because that part of them which remain'd without oblique Defence towards the Enemy was inconsiderable, but also because the Stones wherewith they were built, being cut *Wedge-wise*, resisted much better the Efforts of the *Battering Ram*, (a Machine commonly us'd to batter down Walls) whose strokes serv'd often to make them lie closer and firmer. Others made use of *Square Towers*, but otherwise dispos'd, for they presented one of their Angles to the Enemy. They

had this Advantage, that their sides near the Wall were not seen by the Besiegers, and nevertheless flank'd the Wall. 'Tis probable that from these Towers our modern *Bastions*, have had their first Rise.

The Method of Fortifying Places with Towers has been in Vogue for many Ages, and would, perhaps, have continued till now, were it not for the Invention of *Cannon*, which being a Machine whose strokes are much fiercer than

those of any other us'd by the Ancients, has consequently oblig'd us to oppose bigger and stronger Bodies to its violence, Therefore instead of Towers, we now make use of *BASTIONS*, which are the principal Parts of a *Modern Fortification*.

FORTIFICATION, is generally divided into *DEFENSIVE* and *OFFENSIVE*: The first teaches how to *Fortify* and *Defend* a Place, the other how to *Attack* and *Take* it.

ARTICLE II.

The Explanation of the principal Parts of Fortification.

THE Essential Parts of a Fortification are a *Rampire*, *Bastions*, a *Ditch*, and a *Cover'd Way*:

All the Heights and Depths of a Fortification have a *Shelving* or *Slope*, which is call'd *TALUD*.

The Trench which is dug about a Place, is call'd *DITCH*, or *MOAT*; whose breadth according to Mr. *Vauban* is of 18 Fathoms, and its depth of 15 Feet.

The Inward *Talud* or *Slope* of the Ditch, on the side of the Town is call'd *ESCARP*, and its outward *Talud* towards the Country *Counter-Scarp*. Both these *Taluds* are of about 10 or 12 Foot each.

By digging the *Ditch*, and throwing up the Earth dug out of it towards the Town, is form'd and rais'd a sort of Bank call'd the *RAMPIRE* or *RAMPART*, which is generally 3 Fathoms or 18 Foot high, 18 Fathoms broad at bottom and 12 at top, allowing 3 Fathoms for the *Talud* towards the Ditch, and as many for the *Talud* towards the Country.

ROYAL-PARAPET, or *Parapet* of the *Rampire*, is another Bank, about 3 Fathoms broad, and 6 Foot high, plac'd upon the Brink of the *Rampire* towards the Country, to cover those who defend the *Rampire*. This *Parapet* is also call'd *Breast work*, and has a slope towards the Country which ought to be level with the slope of the *Glacis*.

That the Soldiers may stand high enough to shoot over the *Parapet*, there is generally one or two steps, (2 Foot high, and 3 broad) added within the said *Parapet*, call'd *BANQUET*, or *Foot-step*.

The void spaces left in the *Parapet* for the Canon to shoot thro' are call'd *EMBRASURES*

or *Port-holes*, and the solid spaces between the *Port-holes*, are nam'd *MERLONS*.

The space or Walk between the *Parapet* and the edge of the *Rampart* towards the Town, is call'd *TERRAPLAIN*, which is about 9 Fathoms broad.

A *CAVALIER* or *Mount*, is a great Body of Earth rais'd on the *Terraplain*, and above the *Parapet*, thereon to plant Ordinance, and small shot to hinder the Enemies Approaches.

PLATFORMS, are also Plantations where the Guns are laid.

There are certain Holes, in form of a Well, contriv'd in the *Terraplain*, to make a Mine take vent, which are call'd *CASCANES* or *Counter-mines*.

To keep the Earth of the *Rampire* from slipping into the *Ditch*, they generally build between the *Ditch* and the *Rampire*, a Stone or Brick-Wall about 8 or 9 Foot broad, called by the French *CHEMISE* (Shirt) At the top of this Wall is a space 9 or 10 Foot broad call'd the *WALK OF THE ROUNDS*, with a *Parapet* about 2 Foot broad and 6 Foot high, having *Port-holes* at 4 Foot distance.

Instead of this Wall the *Hollanders* formerly made use of a *FALSE-BRAY*, or *COUNTER-BREAST-WORK* for the Defence of the *Wet ditch*; leaving a *Bank-side*, or a space of Earth, about 6 Fathoms broad, from the Foot of the *Rampire* to the brink of the *Ditch*; where they rais'd a *Parapet* about 3 Fathoms broad and 6 Foot high.

At the Foot both of the *Wall* and *Falſe-bray*, there is generally left a little Bank-side call'd in *English*, *FORELAND*, (and in *French*, *Relais*, *Berme*, *Orteil*, *Pas de Souris*, and *Lixiere*) about 4 or 5 Foot broad, to keep the Ruins of the

the Wall or Falsebray from falling into the Ditch.

In the middle of a *Wet-ditch* they generally leave a rising ground, or gather heaps of Sand, to run the Enemy's Boats a-ground; or else they drive in Stakes, which reach within one Foot of the Surface of the Water, for the same purpose. But when the Ditch is *Dry*, some make another little Trench in the middle of it call'd *CUNET*; about 3, 4 or 5 Fathoms broad, and 5 Deep.

To defend the Country round a Place, and keep the Enemy from approaching the Ditch, they leave on the *Counterescarp*, a Walk about 5 Fathoms broad call'd *CORIDOR* or *COVER'D-WAY*, which is, as it were, another Terraplain; for it is cover'd by a rais'd Bank in from of a Paraper, about 6 Foot high towards the Ditch, with a *Banquet*, like the Parapet of the Rampire; and a gentle Slope towards the Country, about 20 Fathoms broad; this Slope is call'd the *GLACIS* or *ESPLANADE*.

A *BASTION* or *BULWARK*, is a piece of Fortification which has five Sides: One whereof holds to the Rampire, and the other four jut out into the Country. If it should be separated from the Place, it would then become an *Out-work*, and be call'd *Ravelin* or *Half-moon*, altho' it retain'd the Form of a Bastion.

The *COURTINE*, or *Courtain*, is that part of the Rampire which is between two Bastions, as *fg*, in the 2d. Figure.

The *FACES* of the Bastion are those two sides of it which form its Point or Angle towards the Country, as in the 2d. Fig. *bd*, *bc*.

The *FLANK* of a Bastion, is that side of it, whereby its Face is join'd to the Courtine, 2d. Fig. *dg*, or *cf*.

The *GORGE* is the Entrance of the Bastion, from *f* to *g*.

DEMI-GORGE, is a Line drawn from the middle of the Entrance of the Bastion, to the Point where the Flank and Courtine meet, as in the 2d. Fig. *ef* or *eg*.

The *CAPITAL* of a Bastion, is a Line drawn from the meeting of the two Demi-gorges in *e*, to the Point of the Bastion *b*.

The *SHOULDER* of a Bastion is that part of a Flank next to the Face. It is so called when 'tis left flat, because it juts out and covers the Artillery plac'd in the other part of the Flank near the Courtine.

ORILLON is the same part of the Flank, when 'tis made round, as in the Bastions fortified after Mr. *Vauban's* Method.

OPEN-FLANK, is that part of the Bastion which is cover'd by the Shoulder or Orillon.

HIGH-PLACE and *LOW-PLACE*, are two Batteries of the Flank, whereon the Artillery is mounted. The higher is the innermost and shoots over the lower. Formerly they were contriv'd one on the top of the other, by means of an Arch call'd *CAZEMATE*. But Experience having shewn their Inconveniency, one being rendred useles by the Smoke of the other, and the Enemy's Canon easily overthrowing both the Arch and Batteries, the Moderns have only retain'd the Name of the Arch, and now call *Cazemates* the Batteries which are rais'd in the Flank.

The *RAZANT* (*Grazing*) or *Flanking LINE OF DEFENCE*, is a Line, which being drawn along the Face of a Bastion, terminates at the Point of the opposite Bastion, where the Flank and Courtine join, as in the 2d. Fig. *bg* or *bf* and the *Flanking Lines of Defence*.

The *FICHANT*, or *FIX'D LINE OF DEFENCE*, is drawn along the Face of the Bastion, and terminates in the Courtine.

The *SECOND FLANK*, or *Flank of the Courtine*, is that part of the Courtine between the Flank, and the Point where the *Fichant Line of Defence* terminates. This second Flank is only found in Places fortified after the *Dutch* and *Italian* Methods; it is so called because it affords the same advantage as the Flank; it is also call'd *Fire of the Courtine*, because from that Place the Besiegers may fire upon the Enemy, when he attacks the opposite Bastion.

A *SAILLANT-ANGLE*, is that whose Point is towards the Country, as the Angle *cbd* in the 2d. Fig.

The *RE-ENTRING-ANGLE*, is that whose Point is towards the Center of the Place, as *ckd*.

The *ANGLE OF THE CENTER*, is form'd at the Center of the Place by two Semi-Diameters drawn from two Extremities of the Polygon, as in the 2d. Fig. the Angle *iab*, or *ba* are call'd *Angles of the Center*.

The *ANGLE OF THE POLYGON*, or the *Circumference*, is comprehended by two sides of the Place or Polygon, as the Angle *ibb*.

The *FLANK'D ANGLE*, or the *Angle of the Bastion* is comprehended by the two Faces of the Bastion, and is in the 2d. Fig. mark'd by *cbd*.

The **ANGLE FORMING-FLANK**, is that by which the *Hollanders* use to determine the greatness of the Flanks.

The **Inward FLANKING-ANGLE** is made by the *Courtine* and the *Razant*, *Flanking Line of Defence*, mark'd *ifg*, or *bgf*, or *bfg*, or *bgf*.

The **OUTWARD FLANKING ANGLE**, or the *Angle of the Tenaille*, is comprehended by the two *Flanking Lines of Defence*, as *bli*, and *bki*, in the 2d. Fig.

The **ANGLE OF THE SHOULDER**, is made by the *Flank* and the *Face*, such as *bci*, or *bdi*.

The **DIMINISH'D ANGLE**, is form'd by the *Face* of a *Bastion*, and the *Line* drawn from the *Point* of one *Bastion* to another, which is called the **OUTWARD-SIDE**, or the **SIDE OF THE POLYGON**. Thus in the 2d. Fig. *ibc*, or *bcd*, are *Diminish'd Angles*.

A **REGULAR PLACE** or **FORTIFICATION**, is that whose *Angles*, *Sides*, *Bastions*, in short, all its other *Parts* are equal. It generally bears the *Name* of the *Number* of its *Angles*: Thus we call a **PENTAGON** that which has 5 *Angles*, and consequently 5 *Bastions*; The **EXAGON**, has 6; the **EPTAGON**, 7; the **OCTOGON**, 8; the **ENNEAGON**, 9; the **DECAGON**, 10; the **ENDECAGON**, 11; the **DODECAGON**, 12; the **SQUARE**, 4; the **TRIANGLE**, 3.

IRREGULAR PLACE or *Fortification*, is that whose *Sides* and *Angles* are unequal.

The **INTERIOR POLYGON**, is the *Circuit* of the *Place* comprehended by the *Courtines*, without entering the *Bastions*.

The **EXTERIOR POLYGON**, is the *compass* of the *Place* from one *Point* of one *Bastion* to

another, thus in the 2d. Fig. *ib*, and *bb*, at two *Sides* of the *Exterior Polygon*.

The **SIDE OF THE PLACE**, is the same with that of the *Interior Polygon*, that is to say, the *Courtine* with the two *Demi-Gorges*, viz. *egfm*, or *efgn*.

The **DISTANCE OF THE BASTIONS**, is the *Side* of the *Exterior Polygon*, viz. *bb*, or *bi*.

The **LITTLE SEMI-DIAMETER** of the *Place*, is drawn from the *Center* of the *Place*, *a*, to the *Entrance* of the *Bastion*, *s*, or *n*, or *m*.

The **GREAT SEMI-DIAMETER** of the *Place*, is drawn from the *Center* of the *Place*, *a*, to the *Point* of the *Bastion*, *b*, or *i*, or *h*.

A **ROYAL FORTIFICATION** is that, whose *Line of Defence* is 120 *Fathom* long; in proportion of which *Line*, all the other considerable *Lines* are to be drawn.

ICHOGRAPHY, is a *Draught*, *Representation* or *Ground Plot* of any *Fort* or other *Work*, either made or to be built, drawn or delineated on *Paper*, shewing and describing its *Form* and *Proportion* with all its *Lines* and *Angles*, and all other *Parts* belonging to it.

ORTOGRAPHY, or **PROFIL**, is a perpendicular, or upright *Draught* of any *Fortification*, as it does present it self to the *View* being finish'd, shewing all the *Breadths*, *Heights* and *Lengths* of the *Rampart*, *Parapet*, *Ditch*, *Counter-scarp*, &c.

SCENOGRAPHY, is the *Draught* of any *Work* presented with its *Shadows*, as the *Work* it self shews with its *Dimensions*, according to the *Rules* of *Perspective*.

ARTICLE III.

Of the OUT-WORKS and CITTADELS.

THE **OUTWORKS** are accidental *Parts* of a *Fortification*; the chief of them are, *Ravelins*, *Half-moons*, *Horn works*, *Tenailles*, *Crown-works*, &c.

A **RAVELIN**, is a *Work* compos'd at least of two *Faces* (and sometimes of two *Faces* and two *Flanks*, almost like a *Bastion* cut off) lying beyond the *Ditch*, for the covering of the *Courtine*, *Bridge* or *Gate*, and surrounded towards the *Country* with a *Ditch* generally 10

Fathom broad. It has a *Rampire* also 10 *Fathoms* broad, not so high as that of the *Place*, with a *Parapet* 3 *Fathoms* thick, &c. but it lies open towards the *Fortification*. Some use the *Words* of *Ravelin* and *Half-moon* promiscuously.

A **HALF-MOON**, is an *Out-work* exactly resembling a *Bastion* cut off, it is placed before the *Angle* of the *Bastion*, and is Arch'd in form of a *Crescent*, or *Half-moon* on that side

le which lies towards the said Bastion) from hence it has its Name. Its *Ditch*, *Rampire* and *Breast-work*, have the same Dimensions as those of the *Ravelin*.

A *HORN-WORK*, is a piece of Fortification separated from the Place, and extended towards the Country with Parallel Lines; it generally covers the whole Courtine, but is sometimes placed before a Bastion, in order to enclose sources of Springs, Churches, commanding places and the like. This Work is drawn in three several ways; The first is a *SINGLE TENAILLE*, with two Faces and a Re-entering angle in the middle; the second is a *DOUBLE-TENAILLE*, (such as G in the great figure) with two re-entering Angles and four faces; and the third (such as F in the great figure) has two *Half-Bastions* and a *Courtine*. It generally the name of *Horn-work* is only given to this last, and that of *Tenaille* to the two first.

When a *SINGLE TENAILLE* is narrower towards the Place than towards the Country, it is called a *SWALLOW-TAIL*; and if it be *Double-Tenaille*, it is called a *PRIEST-BONNET*. These two Outworks are seldom made use of, as being of very small Defence, and the loss of which may prove fatal to the Besieged.

Sometimes the *Single Tenaille* is drawn narrower towards the Country than towards the Place, in which Case 'tis call'd a *COUNTER-SWALLOW-TAIL*.

Mr. *Vauban* us'd formerly a sort of Outwork just before the *Courtine*, which he call'd a *Tenaille*, but having by Experience found it useless and Inconvenient, he has of late left it off.

A *CROWN-WORK*, is a piece of Fortification having two Sides, two Courtines, one whole Bastion and two Half-Bastions; which

Out-work by reason of its largeness, and Defence, is to be prefer'd before all the mer.

A *CROWNED HORN-WORK*, is not but a *Horn-work*, with a *Crown-work* before whose Figure is not always the same.

A *COUNTERGUARD*, is an Outwork which serves sometimes to cover a *Ravelin*, sometimes a Bastion, and sometimes some other part of Fortification. Its form is different according to the disposition of the Ground, or the Favour of Ingenieurs; Both which have a great influence on the Figure of all the other Pieces of Fortification.

The *Ditch*, *Rampire* and *Parapet* of all the Outworks are the same with those of *Ravelins* and *Half-moons*; and as for the *Cover'd-way*, and *Glacis*, they have already been describ'd among the Essential Parts of a fortified Place.

A *CITADEL* is a small Fortress built partly within and partly without a Place, to keep those Inhabitants in awe, whose Fidelity is distrustful. Wherefore *Citadels* ought always to be rais'd higher than the City Fortifications, to the end they may be able to command them.

Citadels are sometimes a *Square*, sometimes a *Pentagon*, and sometimes an *Exagon*; for their Figure and Enclosure depends rather upon the Necessity and Nature of the Ground than a voluntary choice.

The Defences of the City, on the *Citadel* side, ought always to be demolish'd, to the end, that if the Inhabitants should happen to revolt, or the Enemy to become Masters of it, they may not be able to make any advantage of their own Fortifications; especially the *Flanks* of the Bastions of the Place which join to the *Citadel* are to be ruined, continuing their *Faces* in a right Line, and sloping down the Ramparts to the *Ditch* of the Citadel,

ARTICLE IV.

General MAXIMS or PRINCIPLES of the Art of FORTIFICATION.

1. ALL the Parts of a Fortification ought to be flank'd or defended.

2. The Line of Defence ought not to exceed Musket-shot.

3. The whole Fortification, and particularly that of the *Flanks* ought to be strong enough to resist the Enemy's Canon.

4. The Fortress ought to command (that is, be higher than) all the Places round about it.

5. The Works which lie remotest from the Center of the Place, ought to be seen and commanded by those that are nearest,

6. The Equality of Strength is the only Proportion that ought to be observ'd in fortifying a Place.

7. The *Flank'd Angle* ought not to be less than 64 Degrees.

8. No *Angle* of a *Polygon* less than a *right*, (or 90 Degrees) is proper to be fortified.

9. Too little *Bastions* are good for nothing.

10. The greatest *Flanks* are the best.

11. The *Flank* ought not to be Perpendicular either to the *Face*, or to the *Line of Defence*.

12. The greatest *Gorges* are the best.

13. The shortest *Faces* are the best.

14. Some part of the *Flank* ought to be cover'd; that is, not expos'd to the Enemy's View.

ARTICLE V.

Of The OFFENSIVE PART of FORTIFICATION, or of SIEGES. and BLOCKADES.

THE Incamping or Sitting-down of an Army before a Place in order to take it either by open Force, or by Famine is call'd a *SIEGE*.

There are eleven Acts proper for a *Siege*; 1. *Blocking up the Town*; 2. *The disposing the Camp or Quarters*; 3. *Circumvallation, and Contravallation*; 4. *The Opening of the Trenches*; 5. *The carrying on the Lines of Approaches*; 6. *The Batteries for great Guns*; 7. *The Line of Communication*; 8. *The Sapp*; 9. *The Gallery*; 10. *The Mine*, and 11. *The Storm, or general Assault*.

The BLOCKADE.

I. When the *Besiegers* take care to stop all ways and Passages, and all Intelligence that may be sent into or out of the *Town* or *Fort* that is attack'd, this is call'd a *BLOCKADE*, or *BLOCKING UP THE TOWN*.

As soon as the Place is *Blocked up*, a General ought to consider whether it be like to be reliev'd by the Enemy's Army, or whether being Master of the Field, he has nothing to fear but from the *GARRISON*, (which is a certain number of Officers and Soldiers that Defend a Place.)

In the first case, he ought to make a *CIRCUMVALLATION*, both to secure his Army, and stop the Enemy's.

In the second Case, it is Sufficient to dispose the *Camp* and *Quarters*, and without losing any Time in Raising Forts, he may open the *Trenches*, make *Lines of Approaches*, and raise *Batteries* to ruin the Defences of the Place; unless he designs to take the *Town* by *Famine*, for in this last Case it is necessary to make a

Circumvallation, were it but to keep in the Inhabitants, it being certain that the more Mouths there is in a Place, the sooner its Provisions will be consum'd.

The CAMP and QUARTERS.

II. The Place being Block'd up, and all the Army, Baggage, Provisions of War, and the Artillery arriv'd, then the *CAMP* is form'd out. And here is to be well consider'd the Condition and Situation of the Place, how the *QUARTERS*, as well for the Cavalry, as Infantry may be distributed, and how best secur'd with sufficient *Trenches, Batteries, Redoubts* and other Works necessary; most particularly the following Circumstances must be regarded; 1. *Hills*, and other eminent places near a *Camp*, which must be secur'd by strong Works or by a Detachment of *Soldiers*, or else altogether avoided.

2. The *Camp* must be above *Cannon-shot* from the *Town*, that so the Enemies Guns may do it no damage.

3. If the *Camp* must be form'd in a low Place, great care must be taken, that it may not be overflow'd and drown'd.

4. If it happens that the *Camp* must be near a *Wood*, then the *Wood* must be included in the *Trenches*, or else destroy'd and burnt up,

5. That if the Place stands upon a *River*, there must be a Detachment made of one Part of the Army to take its Quarters on the other side with *Bridges of Communication* well Fortified.

6. That all *Posts* and *Passages* which lead to or from the *Camp*, must be well Fortified and sufficiently Guarded.

Of the Lines of CONTRAVALLATION and CIRCUMVALLATION.

III. After the *Camp* is form'd, the next thing is to chuse a fit Place to begin the *Line of CONTRAVALLATION*, call'd *Breaking of Ground*, which is to be chosen beyond *Musket or Falcon-shot* from the *Town*. This Line, if the *Garrison* be strong, is carried round about the *Town* to keep them in, and hinder the *SALLIES* of the *Besieged*, from hurting the *Besiegers*. And if the *Enemy* have *Armies* near, that may endeavour to *raise the Siege*, before the *Town* can be taken, then there must be made another Line farther into the Field, which is call'd the *Line of CIRCUMVALLATION*. The Breadth of either of these Lines is about 10 or 12 Foot, and the depth 4, 5 or 6 Foot. Upon these Lines within *Musket-shot*, or 750 Foot one from another, are to be plac'd *REDOUTS, LONG-SQUARES with TENAILLES, TRIANGLES, RAVELINS, HALF-MOONS, HALF-BASTIONS, STARWORKS, FIELD-SKONCES, INDENTED-LINES, TRAVERSES* and other Forts with *Ramparts*, whose *Basis* may be some 9 or 10 Foot thick. The interior height or the *Parapet* 6 Foot, The Exterior 5 Foot, The *Banquet* 3 Foot broad, and 1 and a half high. These Works indeed are various, and are made according to the circumstances of the Place, the Strength of the *Enemy*, and Danger of the *Army*, as we said before.

The Difference between a *Line of Circumvallation* and a *Line of Contravallation* is, that in making the first the Earth is thrown up towards the Fields, and in the other towards the *Town*.

The *Line of Circumvallation* is to be carried round the *Camp*, enclosing ground enough for all the *Army* to lodge in; and the *Quarters* of the General and other great Commanders are to be plac'd round about, so as they may conveniently relieve each other.

OF OPENING the TRENCHES.

IV. The *Lines of Circumvallation* and *Contravallation* being finish'd, if 'tis design'd to reduce the *Town* by *Famine*. nothing more needs to be done than to provide for the *Entertainment* and *Subsistence* of the *Army*, and to be upon the *Guard* against the *Sallies* of the *Garrison*, and the *Enemy* from without; but if 'tis resolv'd to take the *Town* by open Force, the

Ingeniers must mark the Place for opening the *TRENCHES*, that is the beginning of the *Line of APPROACHES*, which may be about 1000 or 1200 Foot from the *Counter/Scarp* or *Glacis* of the *Town*. There ought first to be built a *Redoubt* or *Battery* of *Guns* well Flank'd, to keep or divert the *Enemy* from Firing into the *Trenches*, which Line is carried on obliquely, so that no *Shot* can be made out of any *Work* of the *Town* that may Scour the *Trenches*. With 3 or 4 *Turnings* you may approach to the *Glacis*: At the end of each *Turning* there must be a *Redoubt* built for *Guards*. The Breadth of these *Trenches* may be 10, 12 or 14 Foot at the Top, the depth 4 Foot, so that the *Depth* and *Bank* made of Earth thrown out towards the *Enemy*, may be a Good and safe *Covert* for the *Soldiers*, and may be 6 or 8 Foot at the Bottom, with 2 or 3 steps to get up to the *Breast-works*, but deeper and wider as you come nearer to the *Town*. But if the Ground be *Rocky* or *Marshy*, then there must be provided abundance of *Hurdles, Gabions* or *Cannon Baskets*, and *Bavins*, to make great *Es/parlements* well Flank'd to cover the *Souldiers* from the *Enemies Cannon*.

The Branches of the *Trenches* are call'd *BOYAUX*.

Of the Carrying on the LINES OF APPROACHES and raising BATTERIES.

V. For the Carrying on the *Lines of Approaches*, and raising *Batteries*, the *Ingeniers* must be sure to be provided, 1st with *PILES* and *PALIS-SADOES* made of Wood, about 3 Inches, or little less, in diameter, 5 or 6 Foot high, wrought round, plated or shod with Iron at the *Points*, and having 2 or 3 great *Iron Nails* driven through them towards the *Head* 8 or 9 Inches long.

2. With *Chevaux de Frise*, being *Turn-pikes*, or spars of 12 or 14 Foot long, and about 6 Inches Diameter, having 6 sides bored with holes one right under another, on each side about 6 Inches distant one from the other. The *Pickets* that are driven into the holes are 5 or 6 Foot long, pointed with Iron at both ends, and well fastned into the holes. These are of great use to stop the *Enemy* in the Breaches.

3. *BARRICADES*, that is a Fence made of *Palissadoes*

4. *CHANDILEERS*, that is, a Frame to lay *Fagots*, or long *Brush-wood* in,

5. *MAN-*

5. MANTELETS, or BLINDS made of Boards or long Planks, and fill'd with Earth, 4 or 5 Foot high, 1 Foot and a half thick, 1, 2 or 3 Rod long, which are moveable to shelter the *Musketeers* and *Workmen*.

7. CHAUS-TRAPS, *Caltrops*, or *Crowfeet* which are four pointed Irons, one Point whereof is always upwards.

8. MUSKET-BASKETS, or *smaller Gabions* about a Foot and a half high, 8 or 10 Inches at the Bottom, and a Foot at the Top Diameter, and are usually plac'd upon *Low-Breast-Works*, or when the *great Work* is beaten down.

9. Canvas BAGGS OF EARTH, about a Foot in Diameter, and a Foot and a half in length, to be laid upon the *Parapets*, or on the Edges of *Intrenchments*.

10. BEETLES of all sorts to drive *Piles* or *Palissadoes*, with into the Ground.

11. GINS for lifting up and shifting Guns.

12. *Shovels*, *Spades*, *Pickaxes*, *Wheel-Barrows*, *Hand-Barrows*, and *Rammers*.

13. MORTAR-PIECES, great and lesser, with *Granadoe-Shells* or *Bombs* and all materials belonging to them, *Hand-Granadoes* fitted with *Fuzes*, *Carcaffes*, &c.

On the Wings of the Trenches it will not be improper to raise *Espaulements* in form of a *Traverse*, the better to hinder the *Sallies*, and favour the Progress of the said Trenches, by supporting the *Workmen*. These *Espaulements* are little Trenches which face the Place, and have *Communication* with the *great Trenches*.

OF BATTERIES.

VI. The PLATFORMS for the Batteries are made between the *great Trenches*: the first are farthest from the Place, and serve only to hinder *Sallies*. But as the Trenches advance, other Batteries are rais'd to ruin the Defences of the Town, that is to say, the *Parapets*, and to dismount the Artillery of the *Besieg'd*; lastly, the Batteries to make *Breaches* are nearest to the *Counterescarp*.

OF THE LINE OF COMMUNICATION.

VII. When the Trenches are brought to the Foot of the *Glacis*, then there ought to be made a *Line of COMMUNICATION*, betwixt the two or more *Approaches* that were carried on at one Time. This Trench is to be fill'd

with *Musketeers*, who are continually to hinder the Enemy from shewing their Heads above the *Rampire*, while the *Canons* are beating down the *Parapets*, and levelling the *Works*.

Of the Line call'd the SAPP.

VIII. When you can no longer draw your Trenches obliquely, there is cut a strait deep Trench or long Channel, call'd the *Sapp*, through the *Parapet* of the *Glacis*, directly to that part of the Fortification which is design'd for the *Mine* and *Attack*, which is commonly at the end of the Faces of the *Bastion*.

This Channel or Trench is made deeper than the rest of the *Approaches*, and is cover'd above with *Boughs*, *Hydes* or other necessary Matter, to keep the *Pioneers* or *Workmen* from the sight of the *Besieg'd*.

Of the filling up the DITCH, and carrying over the GALLERY.

IX. The SAPP being advanc'd through the *Out-breast-work* and *Cover'd-way* unto the *Ditch*, then great store of *Pioneers* must be employ'd to carry *Earth*, *Fascines*, *Stones*, &c. in *Wheelbarrows* or otherwise, Night and Day, to fill up the *Moat*, whether it be wet or dry.

The *Mounds* is to be rais'd on that side which respects the Enemies *Counterscarp* and *opposite Flank*, and so to be wrought and carried on with such a breadth, that the *Gallery* may be conveniently set upon it; the upper part of which must be well secured against Fire, by being cover'd with a Foot and a half of *Earth*. These *Galleries* are made of *Frames of Timber* some 9 or 10 Foot wide, and the height 9 Foot. And that side towards the Enemy's Flank must be double plank'd, and *Musket-proof*; or *Chandeleers* and *Faggots* may be planted to save the *Pioneers*. These *Frames* are to stand 7 or 8 Foot one from another, till the *Galleries* reach to the Foot of the *Bastion*.

Of the MINE.

X. The *Gallery* being brought over to the Face of the *Bastion*, the next thing is to make a *MINE*, which is done by *Miners*, with Instruments fit for that Purpose, and is generally made 4 Foot, or 3 and a half high and wide, but narrower the nearer you come to the place appointed, called the *CHAMBER* of the *Mine*. The *Channel* is made winding by several turns wrought

wrought on to prevent the strength of the Powder from coming out forwards. When the Miner is come to the Place design'd, which ought to be further than the outward *Talud*, then he makes the *Chamber* for the Powder, which is about 8 or 10 Foot wide, and 4 or 5 Foot high. Here he puts the *Barrels* of Powder, which must not be long there before the Time of Execution, lest it grow moist and be spoil'd. The Mouth of the Mine must be close stopp'd, putting cross Timbers in each *Return*, leaving a *Trunk* or *hollow Pipe* full of Powder for the *Train*, so that putting a Match to it, the Mine may be blown up at the Time appointed.

Of a STORM or GENERAL ASSAULT.

XI. The Mine being Sprung, and having made a sufficient BREACH, the last thing to be done, in order to take a Town, is to give it a GENERAL ASSAULT.

When every Thing is in a readiness, the best time to mount the Breach is in the Day Time, when *Emulation* fires each noble Spirit, and even *Shame* gives *Courage* to Cowards. Besides, that the *Besiegers* Artillery plays more exactly upon the Defences of the Town, and upon the Head of the Breaches, than they could do in the Night; besides, that they who are commanded to enter the Breach, would be in danger, in the dark, of being kill'd by their own Shot.

The Signal being given by a Bomb, or son other luminous Ball shot up in the Air, every one must go to the Assault according to his Quality and the Orders he has received. Not in regard it is of great concern to give the Besieged several Diversions at the same Time and to disturb them in their Defences, beside the two Breaches, which are the least number that can be made in order to a general Assault the General therefore hourly alarms, and threatens several other Places at the same instant; and appoints stout resolute Men, well furnish'd with short Arms, Petards, Granadoes, Fire pots, Scaling Ladders, &c. some of which, by the help of Mantelets or Portable Defences shall approach the Gates, and apply the Petard, whilst others Scale the Walls; every one making use of Fire-works. and continuing the Action with Vigor until the Place be gain'd.

As soon as the Besiegers are Masters of the Head of a Breach, they ought to lodge themselves there, if they have reason to think that the Town will beat a Parley, in order to Capitulate, and thereby save themselves from being Plunder'd; for otherwise 'tis best to carry on the Assault whilst the first vigorous Attack has struck Terror thro' the Besieged.

As for INTRENCHMENTS their Form is to be determin'd by the Nature of the Ground, the Figure of the Work which the Besiegers have carried, and the Skill and Prudence of the Ingenier.

ARTICLE VI.

Most of the TERMS us'd both in Defensive and Offensive FORTIFICATION, are Compréhended in the following French VERSES.

DANS les siècles premiers rien ne flanquoit les Forts :
On ne pouvoit braver l'insulte du dehors ;
On connoit ce défaut, on fit des Tours quarrées,
D'un petit intervalle entr'elles séparées ;
Et la suite du Temps, qui deffille les Yeux,
Arrondit ces Quarrez pour flanquer beaucoup mieux.
Mais depuis que *Berthold* eut inventé la Poudre,
A chercher d'autres Flancs, il falut se résoudre.
On fit des Bastions, autrement Boulevards,
Qui sont les vrais soutiens des Murs & des Ramparts.
Ils ont Angle Flanqué, Face, Angle de l'Epaule,
Flanc, Ligne Capitale, & Gorge à double Rolle ;

La Courtine placée entre deux Bastions,
A quelquefois deux Flancs, que l'on nomme Seconds.
La Ligne de Défense en tel cas est fichante ;
Cette Ligne autrement n'est jamais que raziante.
L'Angle diminué, l'Angle appelé Flanquant ;
L'Angle de Contrescarpe, & saillant, & rentrant ;
L'Exterieur côté, le Double Diametre,
Sont des Termes de l'Art qu'il ne faut pas omettre.
L'Angle du Centre encor doit être seu par coeur,
Et vous devez sur tout supputer sa Valeur.
Pour la trouver voyez la somme résultante
Du nombre des côtez, coupant trois cens soixante,

Et de cent quatre vingts l'Angle du Centre ôté
Donnera la Valeur de l'Angle du Côté.
Le Flanc du grand Vauban en cercle se figure,
Il touche l'Orillon, il touche la Brisure ;
Autrefois on faisoit, peu raisonnablement,
Un Orillon quarré qu'on nomme Epaulement.
Quant à ces trois Dehors, Ravelin, Demi-Lune,
Contregarde, ils ont tous quelque chose commune,
Qui fait qu'ils peuvent être aisément comparez
Avec des Bassions du Rampart separez.
Pour la Tensaille Simple, & la Double Tensaille,
L'Esprit les voit bien-tôt, pour peu qu'il y travaille.
La Simple qu'il connoit en faisant moins d'effort,
Avec l'Ouvrage à Corne a toujours grand rapport.
La Double qui ressemble à l'Ouvrage à Couronne,
Ne passe point par tout pour Defense fort bonne.
Le Corridor, qu'on fait quelquefois à Redans,
Est le premier Dehors où vont les Assiégeans.
L'Eplanade ou Glacis le suit, il environne,
Tous les autres Dehors ainsi qu'une Couronne.
Voilà quels sont les noms des principaux Dehors,
Contre qui l'Assiégeant fait les premiers Efforts.
Le Dessin ou le Plan se nomme Ichnographie ;
La hauteur ou Profil s'appelle Orthographie.
Sachez encor le Môt de Parapet, Cordon,
Poterne, Fausse braye, Embraiture, Merlon,
Casematte, Talud, Plateforme, Banquette,
Pas de Soucis, Gazon, Terre-plain & Cunette ;
Sachez que la hauteur qu'on nomme Cavalier
Est un second Rampart assis sur le premier.
La Cascaie est un Puits creusé contre la Mine ;
Les Portes ont Bacule, Orgues, Pont, Sarrafine.
L'Escarpe & Contrescarpe au Fosse se font voir,
Et ce sont deux Taluds par où l'on y peut cheoir,
Chaussétrappe pointue, épaisse Barricade,
Fraise, Cheval de Frise, & haute Palissade
Arrêtent l'Ennemi dans son premier Effort,
Embarrassent ses Pas, & lui ferment l'Abord.

Dans un Siege on se sert de Fortins, Gallerie,
Boyaux, Huts, Baraque, & Chars d'Artillerie ;
On y remarque encor Circonvallations,
Tranchée & les Detours, Chandeliers, Gabions ;
Grenade, Pots à feu, Mantelets, Sacs à Terre,
Mais ce qui montre mieux la Vigueur de la Guerre,
On y voit le Petard, joint à son Madrier,
Le Boulet au Canon, & la Bombe au Mortier.
L'effroyable Carcasse, invention recente
Remplit dans les Citez les Peuples d'Epouvante ;
La Foudre ne fait point de Ravages plus grands,
Que ces Traits enflammés qu'ont vu les derniers tems.
Il vous faut bien connoître exactement ces choses,
Leur Matière, leur Nom, leurs Effects & leurs Causes ;
Car, entre tous les Arts, Fortification
Demande à votre Esprit grande Application.
Il faut étudier d'abord la reguliere,
Qui fournit à voir l'autre une grande Lumiere ;
Pour l'avoir dans l'Esprit fort presente en tout tems,
Retenez avec soin les Termes Grecs suivans :
Penta c'est cinq ; Ex, six ; Epta, sept signifie ;
Ocho, huit ; (le Latin au Grec ici s'allie.)
Enna, donne neuf ; Deca veut dire, dix ;
Onze, c'est Endeca, Dodeca, deux fois six :
A chacun de ces Mots joignez celui de Gène,
Et vous aurez le nom de chaque Polygone.
Pour les fortifier des sentimens divers,
On ne peut qu'en passant vous parler dans ces Vers.
Errard, que maintenant tous lieux on surpasse,
Joignoit par Angle droit le Flanc avec la Face ;
D'autres pour decouvrir beaucoup mieux l'Aiffailant,
Joignent par Angle droit la Courtine & le Flanc.
La Ligne de defense est perpendiculaire
Sur le Flanc de Pagan, Auteur que l'on revere :
Et dans ces derniers jours le célèbre VAUBAN,
A perfectionné le Dessin de Pagan.

A

GEOGRAPHICAL, AND Historical Description

O F

The most Remarkable Fortified Towns in EUROPE.

I. O S T E N D.

OSTEND, *Lat. Ostenda*, is a Sea-port Town, Seated in a Marsh, at the Mouth of the River *Gualt*, and among divers Channels; but is chiefly encompass'd, almost on all sides, by two of the greatest of them, into which Ships of the greatest Bulk may enter with the Tide. It was at first only a Village, but by reason of its convenient Situation, it was wall'd round and very well Fortified with a strong Rampart, a deep Ditch, ten (almost regular) Bastions, and some Out-Works. It is contriv'd so, that the Sea may be let in round the Town, for a great space, which makes it much more Strong and Defensible than before, and as it were Impregnable: And to break the Violence of the Waves, they have made great Chests of Beams and Planks filled with Stones. The Spaniards possess no other Port in *Flanders*, but this and *Newport*, and this being the most considerable of the two, they have enlarg'd the Haven, and made a great Work in order to the carrying their Ships over into that Cut which goes from *Ostend* to *Bruges*, out of their Harbour, by the means of a very great Lock, or Receptacle of Water which communicates with both. The Town

stands low, but the Streets are streight, large and Uniform; The Haven such that it can never be block'd up. This Town was belieg'd from July 5. 1601. to Sept. 22. 1604. by the Spaniards, being then in the Hands of the *Hollanders*; and at last was surrendred upon Good Articles, after a Siege of 3 Years, 3 Months, 3 Weeks, 3 Days, and 3 Hours. Its stout Defence against the Arch-Duke *Albert* of *Austria*, and Marquess *Ambrosius Spinola*, may be well ascrib'd to the supplies from *England*, and conduct of Sir *Francis Vere*. The Spaniard lost 78124. Men before this Place; Tho', when the Arch-Duke Invested it, They did not expect it should hold out a fortnight, which made the Dutchess promise, She would near shift her Smock until it were taken. The number of those who were kill'd, or died in the Town during the Siege is computed at 150000. *Ostend* has ever since been in the Hands of the Spaniards: It stands about 9 Miles N. E. of *Newport*, 11. W. of *Bruges*, 20. S. W. of *Sluys*, and almost 35. W. of *Ghent*. Long. 22 D. 8. m. Lat. 51. D. 18. m.

II. NEW-

II. NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, Lat. *Novus Portus*, formerly call'd *Sant-hofs* in *Dutch*, that is to say, the Head of the Sands, is a strong Sea-Port-Town in the *Spanish Flanders*, on the River *Yperle*, which tho' but a mean Channel, yet where it falls into the Sea makes a considerable, long and secure Haven; altho' scarcely capable even at high Tides, of receiving Vessels of any great Burden. It is a place of good Strength, being fortified with a Rampart, with square and round Towers, and several Half-Moons and Ravelins. The Streets are broad and streight, but the Houses are generally low, and most part of Timber. The Inhabitants support themselves chiefly by the Fishing Trade. From hence the *English* Packet Boat goes weekly to *Dover*. This Town being invested by the *Hollanders* in the Year 1600. under the Command of *Maurice* Prince of *Orange*, assisted by some *English* Troops, Commanded by Sir *Francis Vere*, the Arch-Duke *Albert* of *Austria*, then Governor of *Flanders* came to its Relief, with a numerous Army; whence ensued a memorable Battle, fought on the adjoining Sand-Hills, wherein Prince *Maurice* obtain'd a very Signal Victory, and the Arch-Duke was oblig'd to escape by Flight; in this Action the *English* distinguish'd themselves by their Bravery. *Newport* stands 9 Miles S. W. of *Ostend*; 16. N. E. of *Dunkirk*; 19 almost W. of *Bruges*; and 40. W. of *Ghent*, Long. 21. D. 55. m. Lat. 51. D. 14. m.

III. ODENARD.

OUDENARD, Lat. *Aldenarda*, or *Aldenardum* is a Town of the *Spanish Flanders*, Seated on the River *Seheld*, which divides it into two Parts. It is a Town of good Wealth, by means of the Trade, especially in its own Manufactures, Tapestry and fine Linnen. It is also the Capital of a Castellany, which contains 33 Villages. Its Fortifications consist in a Castle call'd *Pamele*, join'd to the Town by a Bridge over the River, a strong Rampart with Towers and Bastions, and pretty regular Outworks; But is Commanded by a high Hill on the side towards *Alost*, which takes away from its otherwise advantageous Situation in 1484. this Town was

taken by stratagem by *Philip* of *Cleves* Lord of *Ravestein*; surpriz'd by *Blomart* in 1567, besieg'd and taken by the Prince of *Parma* in 1582. and by the *French* in 1658. but being restor'd to the *Spaniards* by the *Pyrenean* Treaty, they again took it in 1667. and had it yielded to them by the Treaty, of *Aix-la-Chappelle*. It was Besieg'd without success by the *Spaniards* in 1674. but by the Peace of *Nimeguen* restor'd to them in 1679. and it has ever since remain'd in their Hands. It stands 14. Miles S. of *Gent*, and 36. W. of *Brussels*, Long. 25. D. 48. m. Lat. 51. D. 15. m.

IV. MAESTRICHT

MAESTRICHT, Lat. *Obricum*, *Trajectum ad Mosam*, or *Trajectum Superius*, to distinguish it from *Utrecht*, call'd *Trajectum ad Rhenum*, or *Trajectum Inferius* stands on the Western side of the River *Maes*, (or *Meuse*) which has here a beautiful Stone-Bridge of 9 Arches, and where was always a Ferry or Passage, call'd *Trecht* in *Dutch*, from whence the Town has its Name. On the Eastern Bank lies the *Wick*, which is a Suburb to the City. The Bishops of *Liege* and the Dukes of *Brabant* heretofore divided the Jurisdiction of this City betwixt them, but it was in the Hands of the latter, and with that Duchy pass'd to the House of *Austria*. In the War-time taking part with the States of *Holland*, it was besieg'd by the Prince of *Parma* in 1579. and tho' they made a very vigorous Defence they were forc'd to submit, and continued under the *Spaniard* till 1632. When it was taken by the *Hollanders*, who kept it in Pursuance of the Treaty of *Munster*. The *French* took it, after a sharp Siege, in 1672. The *Hollanders* endeavour'd the Reduction of it in 1676. without Success; but it was restor'd to them by the eight Article of the Treaty of *Nimeguen* in 1678. The old Buildings here are but ordinary; but those built since the *Hollanders* have had the Town are of Brick, and very fair, particularly the *Stadt-House* (or Guild-hall) which is a Structure of white Stone, Seated in one of the *Piazza's*, and very well Painted in the Inside. In another *Piazza* is a Fountain, a Row of Trees and a great Church. The City is large being reckon'd 4 *English* Miles in Circuit, but not very populous. There are about 20 Monasteries, three *Dutch* Churches, one common to the *English* and *French*

French Protestants; and a handsome *Glas-house*. The Church of *St. Servatius* was formerly a Collegiate, and had the Honour to have the Duke of *Brabant* always one of its Canons; it was also a Cathedral built in honour of that Saint, who planted the Christian Faith here, was the First Bishop, and died A. C. 395. from whom a Succession of 20 Bishops ruled in this City; but upon the Martyrdom of *St. Lambert*, the See was translated to *Liege* in 713. This Town is very strong, having besides a good Wall and Trench, many Out-works of Modern Form, well contriv'd to oppose the advantages Besiegers may have by the Nature of the Earth, convenient for Mines and Trenches. Towards the S. E. lies a Hill, which arises gently, and over-looks the Town; under this Hill is one of the noblest Quarries of Stone in the World. To secure the Town from the disadvantage it might receive from this Hill, there was formerly a Fort or Castle built upon it, but it has been long since slighted, and they have cut an Horn-Work within Musket-shot of it, and the Bastion answering to it is made very high to cover the Town. On the other side of the River stands *Wick* very well fortified also, (with four double Bastions, a double Ditch and three Ravelins of an irregular Form) and rather stronger than *Maeftricht*, into which they may retire, if the Town should be taken by Storm. All about the *Wick* the Country is flat. *Maeftricht* stands 50 Miles E. of *Brussels*, and 14. N. of *Liege*. Long. 25. D. Lat. 50. D. 54. m.

V. T O U R N A Y.

TOURNAY, Lat. *Tornacum*, Belg. *Dornick*, is the Capital City of a small Country in *French-Flanders*, call'd *Tournaisis*, and the Seat of a Sovereign Council or high Jurisdiction since 1669. It is very ancient, being mention'd in *Antonine's Itinerary*, and in the 11th Epistle of *St. Jerome*. It is seated in the midst of pleasant and fruitful Meadows, on the Banks of the *Scheld*, and is dignified with an Episcopal See under the Metropolitan of *Cambray*. It is a very considerable City, being large, well built, a place of good Trade, and very populous. It is divided into ten Parishes, the Churches whereof are stately, and the Cathedral, dedicated to *St. Mary*, magnificent; besides which there are two Abbeys, and several Religious Houses.

The Buildings in general are very handsome; and here are reckoned 72 Companies of Traders. its Fortifications consist in a strong old Wall defended with Towers, deep Ditches and regular Out-works, besides a Castle which was built by our King *Henry VIII.* by whom this City was taken, but restor'd to the *French* upon Conditions in 1518. Afterwards the Emperor *Charles V.* dispossest them in 1521. *Lewis XIV.* who took it from the *Spaniards* in 1667. and had it yielded to him by the Treaty of *Aix-la-Chappelle*, has rendred it much stronger than it was formerly, by the addition of new Fortifications, chiefly of one of the best Citadels in *Europe*, being a regular *Exagone*. *Tournay* stands 15 Miles E. of *Lisle*. 32 almost W. of *Mons*, and 30 nigh S. of *Ghent*. Long. 22 d. 36 m. Lat. 50 d. 43 m.

VI. B E R G St. W I N O X.

BERG St. WINOX, or WINOXBERG, Belg. *Winoxbergen*, Lat. *Berga Sancti Winoci*, or *Winoci Mons*, or *Vinoberga*; and in times past *Groemberga* and *Mons Viridis*, is another Town of *French Flanders*, situated in a most fertile Country, with the Title of Viscounty and Castellany, and has many Villages under its Jurisdiction. The Town has its Name from a Monastery erected on a Hill, in honour of *St. Winax*, an *English*-man. Woollen Cloth is made here; but its Trade was formerly much more considerable than at present. This place was taken by the *French* in 1658. and it was yielded to them by the *Pyrenean* Treaty in 1695. since which time they have rendred it much stronger than it was before, by several Bastions, a good Horn-work, and other Out-works. It stands on the River *Colme*, 6 Miles almost S. of *Dunkirk*, and 12 E. of *Graveling*. Long. 21 d. 37 m. Lat. 51 d. 2 m.

VII. D U N K I R K.

DUNKIRK, Belg. *Duynkerke*; Gal. *Dunkerque*, Lat. *Dunquarea*, is a Sea-port Town of *French Flanders*, built by the Earl *Baldwin III.* call'd the *Young*. It derives its Name from the Sand-hills, call'd, in *Flemish*, *Duynen*, that are ranged along the Sea-shore,

and on which a large Church, term'd, *Kerk*, by the Natives, is erected; the high Tower thereof appearing very far off to the Mariners at Sea. It is a good large Town, well built, with neat large Streets, and very populous. It is one of the five Ports of *Flanders*, and was therefore a place of good Trade in the flourishing time of this Country; afterwards in the War-time, it became a Retreat of Pirates and Robbers, who infested the Seas, and very much disturb'd Trade. In the late War its Inhabitants have enrich'd themselves by Prizes, taken chiefly under the Command of the famous *Du Bart*. The Emperor *Charles V.* first rais'd its Fortifications, which the *French* demolish'd when they took and sack'd the Town in 1558 claiming it as *Francis de Bourbon* Earl of *Vendosme's* Inheritance. The *Spaniards* retook it in 1583. and here a great part of the Fleet design'd to invade *England* in 1588. was equipp'd by the Prince of *Parma*, but by the Vigilance of the *Dutch* Fleet, which lay before the Harbour, they were kept in and could not join the rest of their Fleet, which very much facilitated their overthrow. The *French* took it again in 1646, under the Conduct of the Duke of *Engbien*, and the *Spaniards* retook it in 1652. It was afterwards finally taken by the *Marschal de Turenne* in 1658. by the joint Forces of *France* and *England*, and yielded to the *English*, in whose Hands it remained till 1662. when it was sold to the *French* by *K. Charles II.* at the persuasion of Chancellor *Hide*, for the sum of 900000*l.* sterling. The *French* who have ever since held it, have very much enlarg'd the Town, and bestow'd prodigious Expence on its Fortifications. The Town is defended by nine Royal Bastions, eleven Ravelins or Half-moons, some of which are cover'd with Counter-guards, and a Citadel of 5 Bastions, of an irregular Form. Besides these, the *French* have dug a large *Bason* or Dock within the Town, capable of receiving 150 Ships of Burden, and cut a Canal thro' the Splinter Sands, almost a Mile into the Sea, which is secured by a Mole or Gallery on each side; on the middle of each Gallery is a wooden Fort with 8 Guns in each; and towards the end of the Moles are two larger Forts with 16 Guns planted on them. Between the said wooden Forts on the left side of the Mole, is another strong Fort call'd the *Rice bank*, well secur'd by a 100 pieces of Canon, which command the Port; a work of vast Labour, Art and Charge, by which the *K. of France* intended to make it an Harbour

for his Ships of War, but was disappointed of his Project; for the Sands do so choak up the Port, notwithstanding the Mole, that with all the Advantage of the highest Tides, they cannot bring in a Ship of 70 Guns, without unlading her. The *Casernes* which have been built in *Dunkirk* near the Rampart, to lodge the Officers and Soldiers, deserve the Curiosity of Travellers. In this Town is an *English* Nunnery, and *Franciscans* have a Cloyster for Persons of both Sexes. *Dunkirk* stands 54 Miles *W.* of *Ghent*, 16 *S. W.* of *Newport*, 19 almost *E.* of *Calais*, and 24 *S. W.* of *Ostend.* Long. 21 d. 30 m. Lat. 51 d. 7 m.

VIII. L I E G E.

LIEGE, Belg. *Luyck*, Germ. *Luttyck*, Lat. *Laodium*, *Laodicum*, and sometimes *Legia*, is situated on the left side of the *Maese*, or *Meuse*, a little below the Place where *Ourt* runs into it, with a Bishops See Suffragant of the Archbishop of *Cologne*. It is a free, imperial City, under the Protection of its proper Bishop, who styles himself Prince of the Empire, Duke of *Bouillon*, Marquis of *Franchimont*, and Earl of *Loots* and *Hasbain*; which are particular Lordships in the Bishoprick of *Liege*. It is built in a pleasant Valley, surrounded with Woods and Hills, amongst sweet Springs which fall down from them. The publick Buildings, as the Bishop's Palace, the Churches and Bridges, are sumptuous and magnificent. The Streets are spacious and well built; the River *Maese* runs thro' the Town in two Arms, and many smaller Streams, which together with the *Legie*, and the three Rivulets of *Ute*, *Vese* and *Ambluat* (which fall into the *Maese*, before it enters this City) water almost every Street. There are a great number of Abbeys and Religious Houses, and eight Collegiate Churches. The Cathedral dedicated to *St. Hubert*, is famous for its Chapter, to which no Canon can be admitted except he be Noble by Birth, or by Learning; that is, except he be a Gentleman or a Doctor. The Bishop's See was first at *Tongres*, from thence removed to *Maeſtricht*, and at last by *St. Hubert*, successor of *St. Lambert* the Martyr, settled here in 713. before which *Liege* was a small Village only, but afterwards increas'd daily, and in 1007. Bishop *Notger* caus'd it to be Wall'd. A vast part of the Town within the Walls is not built, but employ'd in Vineyards

yards and Orchards, which are very fruitful. It is suppos'd by some to have been built by *Amborix*, a German Prince mention'd by *Julius Caesar*. Here is an University, formerly exceeding famous for the Persons of great Quality Students in it, many Kings Sons, besides Dukes and Lords, were frequently found here; nay, in 1131. there were no less than 23 King's Sons resident in it, as *Meibomius* relates. The City is fortified chiefly with a Cittadel and several Out-works, and judg'd to be four Miles in compass. Besides the Churches above mention'd there are many others, even to the number of a hundred in all; which as also the Convents, are so stately and well built, that this City is reckon'd to outvie any in Germany. Among the Religious Houses there's one of *English* Jesuits. In *St. William's* Convent without the Gate, lies buried the famous *English* Traveller *Sir John Mandevil*. This City suffer'd very much from the *Normans*, and from one of the Dukes of *Brabant* who took it and plunder'd it in 1212. And in 1409. *John* Duke of *Burgundy*, taking advantage of their disagreement in the Election of a Bishop, grievously afflicted it, killing 36000 of them in a Battle, and entering into the City, caus'd the chief of those that had oppos'd him to be cast into the *Maese*. After this, in 1468, *Charles* Duke of *Burgundy* again took and sack'd this City, and put 100000 of the Inhabitants to the Sword. In this last Age it has been ill treated by its Bishops, and the *French* taking it by surprise, in 1675. the next Year ruin'd the Cittadel. In 1688, the Baron of *Elderen*, great Dean of the Cathedral was chosen Bishop, and Prince of *Liege* by Plurality of Votes, in opposition to the Cardinal of *Furstemberg*, and repaired the old Fortifications and added new ones, especially in the Year 1693. upon apprehension of the *French* Designs against this City. This Bishop being dead towards the beginning of the Year 1694. the major part of the Chapter, notwithstanding the opposition of the *French* Faction, and the Protestations of Cardinal *Bouillon*, first made choice of Prince *Clement* of *Bavaria*, Elector of *Cologne*; and the other part of the grand Master of the *Teutonic* Order, to be their Prince and Bishop; both which sent to the Emperor and Court of *Rome* about it; but Heaven decided the contest by the Death of the Grand Master, and so the Elector of *Cologne* in some time after got the peaceable Possession of this Principality and Bishoprick. *Liege* stands 30 Miles almost N. E. of *Namur*,

and 54 E. of *Brussels*. Long. 25 d. Lat. 50. d. 42. m.

IX. DINANT.

DINANT, Lat. *Dinantium*, *Dinandium*, or *Dionantum*, is a rich Town of the Bishoprick of *Liege*, seated on the East-side of the *Maese*. in the Borders of the Country of *Namur*. It is fortified with a very strong Castle built on a Rock, cut almost on all sides, but has often been taken and retaken during the Wars. The *French* made themselves Masters of it in 1675. and raz'd the Cittadel, but afterwards rebuilt it, and maintained a Garrison in the Place, till by the Treaty of *Riswick* they were oblig'd to restore it to the Bishop of *Liege*. It stands 40 Miles almost E. of *Liege*, and 14 S. of *Namur*. Long. 24 d. 10 m. Lat. 50 d. 12 m.

X. AETH.

AETH, or *Ath*, is a small neat Town of *Spanish Hainault*, seated upon the River *Dender*. It is a place of good Trade for Linnen, and by reason of its Situation near the Borders of these three Provinces, *Hainault*, *Flanders* and *Brabant*, has been at several times well fortified, especially by the *French*, after they had taken it in 1667; for being yielded to them by the Treaty of *Aix-la-Chappelle*, *Monsieur Vauban* was set to work, and great expence was bestow'd in strengthening this advanc'd Frontier. The Fortifications, besides the old Castle, consist in seven Royal Bastions, eight Ravelins or Half-moons; one of which has Counterguards; eight Tenailles before the Courtins, and a Horn-work with its Ravelin on both sides of the River *Dender*. The *French* kept this Place till 1678. when it was restor'd to the *Spaniards* by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*; they took it again in 1697, but restor'd it once more by the Peace of *Riswick*. It stands 14 Miles almost N. W. of *Mons*, 22 almost S. W. of *Brussels*, and 24 S. of *Ghent*. Long. 23 d. 3 m. Lat. 50 d. 47 m.

XI. M O N S.

MONS, nam'd *Berghen* by the Natives, Lat. *Montes*, or *Montes Hannoniae*, is the Capital City of the Country of *Hainault*, Situated on a Hill of easie Ascent near the River *Trulle*. It is large, and well Fortified with good Bulwarks, and three Ditches, with Sluces that may drown all the Country round about, except the Eastern side where the Ground is somewhat higher, and where they have rais'd good Bastions. This Town has fine Buildings, and an old Castle, and is famous for its Trade, good Workmen, and the Abbey or College of the Canonesses of *St. Waltrude*. They are Virgins of Quality who are present at the Morning Service in Canonical Habit, but wear secular Cloaths the rest of the Day, and are permitted to marry, whensoever they please. Among the publick Buildings, the Palace wherein is convened the general Council of the Province is most remarkable. The Earls of *Hainault* had formerly the Title of Earls of *Mons*, and, with the Possession of the Country, receiv'd the Investiture of the Dignity of an Abbot and other Perquisites holden in Fee of the Church, from the Hands of the Lady Abbess of the fore-mention'd College of Canonesses. This Place was surpris'd in 1572. by Count *Lewis* of *Nassau* by a stratagem; for 12 Souldiers in Habit of Merchants, having got leave to have the Gates open'd for them earlier than Ordinary, kill'd the Porter, and let in the Count, with the Soldiers he had taken along with him for that *Enterprize*, who made themselves Masters of the Town without opposition: But the same Year the Duke of *Alva* besieg'd and retook it, from which Time it quietly remain'd in the possession of the *Spaniards* till 1678. that the *French* invested, and had reduc'd it to great streights; when the Prince of *Orange*, now King of great *Brittain*, came to its Relief, and gain'd a signal Victory over the Duke of *Luxemburgh*, upon which the Peace of *Nimwegen* was immediately concluded. In the late War, viz. the 8th of April 1691. the *French* took this Town, after a Vigorous Siege, and Gallant Defence of the Garrison; but it was restor'd to the King of *Spain* by the Peace of *Riswick*. *Mons* stands 27 Miles S. W. of *Brussels*, 37 W. of *Namur*; 39 S. of *Ghent*, and 48 almost E. of *Arras*. Long. 23 D. 12. M. Lat. 50 D. 28. m.

XII. N A M U R.

NAMUR, Lat. *Namurcum*, the Capital of the Country of that Name, is situated at the Confluence of the *Sambre* and the *Maes*, between two small Hills. Some derive its Name from *Novo Muro*, a New-wall built here by the *Romans*. Pope *Paul IV.* establish'd therein an Episcopal See under the Archbishop of *Cambrai*, and the Church of *St. Albin* was erected into a Cathedral in 1569. Besides the Cathedral, there is also the Collegiate Church of our Lady, and several other Churches and Monasteries. This City has a large and handsome Market-place, a stately Town-house, and a bundance of good and fair Stone Buildings. It is no less rich than pleasant and strong. The Council Royal of the Province resides here, from which They do appeal to that of *Machlen* (or *Malines*). This City is divided into 2 Parts, by the *Sambre*, over which is a fair Stone-Bridge that join's them, and from one of these is a Bridge also of Stone over the *Maes*. The Fortifications of the Town are considerable, having besides the Wall and Ditch 9 great Bastions, 9 Ravelins, and some Tenaillles. But the principal Strength of this important Place consists in the Castle, which is built upon a Hill in an Angle form'd by the *Sambre*, and the *Maes*, and defended by an irregular Fortification, such as the Ground could admit of. This Castle besides a Bridge over the *Sambre* (whereby, it communicates with the Town) has another over the *Maes*, defended by a Ravelin, and a very regular Crown-work. In 1692 the Strength of the Place being discover'd to the *French* by the Baron de *Bresse*, who under Pretence of being taken, did actually desert the *Spanish* Service, *Lewis XIV.* with 80000 Men sat down before it, (Marschal *Luxemburgh* covering the Siege with another great Army) and carried the Town after a few Days resistance. While the *French* continued to besiege the Castle, King *William III.* of great *Brittain* march'd with 90000 Men to its Relief, but the *French* being advantageously posted, they declin'd Battle. His Majesty did notwithstanding drive them from some of their Posts, and laid Bridges over the River to pass it, but in the mean time a great Rain happening, swell'd the River, carried down the Bridges, prevented his attacking the Besiegers, and gave them the oppor-

opportunity to take the Castle also, *July 2. 1692.* But the Confederates regain'd both in the Year 1695. after a long, Vigorous and most memorable Siege, under the Conduct of his Majesty King *William*, notwithstanding the stout Opposition of a numerous Garrison, Commanded by *Marschal de Boufflers*; and the new Fortifications the *French* had added to the Place. *Namur* stands 32 Miles S. E. of *Brussels*, and 50 almost S. of *Antwerp*. Lon. 24. D. 12 m. Lat. 50 D. 32 m.

XIII. CHARLEROY.

CHARLEROY, Lat. *Carolo-Regium*, is a Town and Fortres built upon a Mountain near the *Sambre* and *Picton*; it was but a Village call'd *Charnoy* untill the *Spaniards*, under the Conduct of the Marquis of *Castel-Rodrigo*, fortified it in 1666, on purpose to hinder the inroads of the *French* Garrisons between the *Sambre* and the *Maer*, and call'd it *Charleroy*, in Honour of *Charles II.* their last King. It is defended by six regular Bastions, as many Ravelins, two Half-Moons in form of Counter-Gards, five Tenailles before five of the Curtains, a Horn-Work before the 6th Curtain, a Crown-Work on the South side of the *Sambre*, and several detach'd and advanc'd Bastions. This Place, tho' so well fortified, was taken by the *French* in 1667. and yielded to them by the Peace of *Aix-la-Chappelle*, after which they employ'd great diligence and cost in repairing the Fortifications and adding new ones. The *Dutch* and *Spaniards* attempted this Town twice in vain, the first time in 1672. and the second in 1677. But in the Year 1678. it was resign'd to the *Spaniards* by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*. In 1692. the *French* Bombarded this Place; in 1693. they sat down before it with a numerous Army, the Marquis de *Villeroy* carrying on the Siege, and *Marschal Luxemburg* covering him, so that the Confederate Army, Commanded by the King of great *Brittain* and the Elector of *Bavaria*, not being strong enough to attack them, they carried the Town by surrender, after a gallant Defence by the Marquis de *Castillo* the Governour, the 1st. of *October* 1693. It was restor'd to the *Spaniards* in pursuance of the Treaty of *Reswick*. It stands 14 Miles W. of *Namur*, 21 E. of *Mons*, and 26 S. of *Brussels*. Lon. 23 D. 42. m. Lat. 50. D. 28. m.

XIV. LUXEMBURGH.

LUXEMBURGH, Lat. *LUXEMBURGUM* or *Luciburgum*, or *Augusta Romanduorum* is Situated partly upon a rocky hill, which is almost surrounded by the little River *Alfise* or *Else*, and partly on a Plain at the Foot of the Hill. The Old Town stands in the Plain, which being commanded by the Hill, occasion'd the Building of the new Town there, in which the Houses are fair, and many of Stone. It is one of the strongest Places in *Europe*; for on one side, the Hill is very steep and surrounded by the River, which is a good Defence; and on the other it is fortified with Strong, tho' irregular, Bastions, Ravelins, Half Moons, Counter-Gards, two Cover'd ways, and several Redoubts. It has a Convent of the Order of *St. Francis*, in which lies buried *John King of Bohemia*, Father of *Charles IV* Emperor of *Germany*, slain by the *English* at the Battle of *Cressy* in 1346. This City has suffer'd much by the Wars between the *French* and the *Netherlands*, In 1529. the Emperor *Charles V.* took it from *Francis 1st* King of *France*. In 1542. It was taken and sack'd by the Duke of *Orleans*, and retaken, and treated in the same manner by the *Spaniard* the Year following; in whose hands it remain'd till the Year 1684. when notwithstanding all the Advantages of its strength, the *French* made themselves Masters of it on the 4th of *June*, after a Siege of 26 Days; and have so much added since to its Fortifications, as to rendet it almost impregnable. It was granted to the *French*, together with its Dependencies, in a Truce concluded the same Year, but was restor'd to the King of *Spain* in 1698. in pursuance of the Treaty of *Reswick*. *Luxemburgh* stands 18 Miles S. W. of *Trier*; 31 N. of *Metz*; 52 S. of *Limburg*; and 100. S. E. of *Brussels*, Lon. 25 D. 34 m. Lat. 44. D. 41. m.

XV. CAMBRAT.

CAMBRAT, Lat. *Cameracum*, the Capital of the County of *Cambresis*, seated upon the *Scheld*, is great, fair, well built, and one of the strongest Towns in Christendom. Authors write that *Camber King* of the *Sicambrians* was the Founder of it. *Claudian King* of

of France conquer'd it in 445. and afterwards it fell to *Charles the Bold* in 843. and 870. after the Death of *Lothaire II.* and sometime, after it became the subject of War between the Kings of *France*, the Emperors of *Germany*, and the Counts of *Flanders*. *Baldwin I.* Count of *Flanders* took it, and gave it to his Son *Raoul*. The Emperor declar'd it a free Town, but for all that the *French* never quitted their Claim to it. In 1542. *Francis I.* King of *France* consented it should be Neutral; but the Emperor *Charles V.* took it the Year after, and kept the Inhabitants in awe by two Citadels built at their own expence. It changed Masters some time after, when the Duke of *Alençon*, Brother to King *Henry III.* being made Count of *Flanders* in 1582. became also Master of *Cambray*, and left it to *John Montieu* Sieur of *Belaghy*, who soon after join'd himself to the League, and afterwards made Peace with *Henry IV.* who made him Prince of *Cambray*, and Marechal of *France* in 1594. But the *Spaniards* surpriz'd this Town, and forc'd him to deliver them the Cittadel, the 9th October 1596. The Inhabitants acknowledged *Philip II.* of *Spain*, but the Arch-bishop made such Complaints, and shew'd such Reasons, that the King was satisfied with being Master of the Castle, and Protector of the Country, and left all other Jurisdiction to that Prelate. The *Spaniards* fortified this Town very well, and kept such a strong Garrison in it, that it was look'd upon to be Impregnable, nevertheless the King of *France* took it by Storm on the 18th Day of *April* 1677. And it was surrendered to him by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, in the Year ensuing. The Fortifications of this Town consist chiefly in Ravelins, Half-Moons, Horn-works, Redoubts and other Out-works, the Body of the Place having only a Rampart with Towers, and three irregular Bastions. Besides the Castles of *Celles* and *Cantipré* the *French* have built a great Citadel upon a Height which Commands all the Town, with a Horn-work before the Eastern-side; the Ditch is wrought in a Rock. The Chapter of this City is one of the most considerable of the Low-Countries, consisting of 48 Cannons, and 95 Ecclesiasticks, who officiate in our Ladie's Church. Its affirm'd, that *Dio-genes*, a *Grecian* by Nation, was the first Prelate of *Cambray*, sent into *France* by Pope *Siricius* about 408. Pope *Paul IV.* made it an Arch-bishoprick in 1559. upon the Request of King *Philip* of *Spain*, and the Bishopricks of

Tournay. *Arras*, *St. Omer*, and *Namur* were given for suffragants. The Archbishops take the Title of Dukes of *Cambray*, Counts of *Gambresis*, and Princes of the Empire. The present Archbishop has made himself famous for maintaining the opinions of the *Quietists*, which however he was at last forc'd to renounce, after they had been condemn'd by the see of *Rome*, at the Solicitation of the Court of *France*, instigated, chiefly, by the Bishop of *Meaux*. The Streets of *Cambray* are wide and very neat, and the chiefest and richest end in a great Place, where the Town-house is built, which has a very curious Clock. There are also very good Manufactures at *Cambray*, and especially of many sorts of Linnen, that bear the Name of the City. It stands, 37 Miles S. W. of *Nams*, 40 N. E. of *Amiens*, and 94 almost N. of *Paris*. Long. 22 D. 24. m. Lat. 50 D. 51. m.

XVI. CALAIS.

CALAIS, or *Calis*, Lat. *Calatum*, is a Sea-port Town of *France*, seated in a Marshy Plain, on the Coast of the *British* narrow Sea, in that part of *Picardy* which is called the Re-conquer'd Country, since it was taken from the *English*. Some Authors think it is the *Portus Iccius* of the Ancients; but Mr. *Sanson* says, that *Boulogne* was that *Portus Iccius*. It's assur'd that *Baldwin IV.* call'd *Fair-board*, Count of *Flanders*, begun the Building of the Port of *Calais*; and that *Philip* Count of *Boulogne*, one of the Malecontents that join'd together against the Regency of *Blanche*, Mother of *St. Lewis*, surrounded it with a Wall, it being but a Village before *Edward III.* King of *England* beat the *French* out of it in 1347. after a Siege of 10 or 11 Months. The *English* kept it for 210 Years, and boasted that they had the Key of *France* hung at their Girdles, until the *French* recover'd it under the Conduct of the Duke of *Guise*, after a Siege of Nine or Ten Days, in the Year 1558. Queen *Mary* resented the loss so much, that it's thought she died of Grief for it, saying not long before her Death, That if she were open'd they should find *Calais* at her Heart. The Arch-duke *Albert* of *Austria*, Governor of the Low-Countries, made himself Master of this Town in 1598. but it was deliver'd two Years after to *Henry IV.*

by the Articles of the Peace of *Vervins*. When the Duke of *Guise* took it, it was defended by three Bastions, and had a fourth towards the South where the old Cittadel was; but since it has been more regularly fortified, and now has 9 great Royal Bastions, and many other Works, all lin'd with Stone, with Ravelins, Half-moons and other Out-works, so that it is one of the strongest Places of the Kingdom. It has a double Ditch, very large and deep, thro' which runs the River of *Hames*, and several Rivulets that come from the Neighbouring Bogs. There's no coming into the Town but by these Bogs, and a Causey commonly call'd the *Bridge of Nisulay* or *Nieulet*, and no entrance into the Port without coming by the *Risban*. This Port is divided into two parts; one whereof is call'd *Cap-de-Gray*, the other, the biggest of both, is defended by two Moles cover'd with Stone; part of the River runs thro' the Town, and on the other side there is a Cannal, which makes it very convenient for Traffick. *Calais* is no great Town, but is mighty populous and well built; the Streets are very fair and strait, the most considerable is that which begins at the Gate of the Lands-side, and reaches to the Port; it passeth thro' the great Square where the Town-house is, and near the Palace of the Auditory and the Watch-Tower. It has, besides fine Buildings, magnificent Churches and Monasteries. The Altar of the great Church is all of wrought Marble, and its Dome very fine and stately. In the Marshes are to be seen floating Islands, and Sluces, by which the Country may be over-flow'd within a little space of Time. In the Spring of the Year 1696. this Place was Bombarded by the *English* Fleet, and received considerable Damage, there being 75 Houses burnt and spoil'd, besides the Church and Convent, and part of the *Cazernes*. It stands 19 Miles almost *W.* of *Dunkirk*, 30 *S. E.* of *Dover* in *England*, 55 *N.* of *Abbeville*, and 140 almost *N.* of *Paris*. Long. 21 d. 4 m. Lat. 51 d. 2 m.

XVII and XVIII. The COAST and TOWN of St. MALO.

ST. MALO, Lat. *Maclovi*, or *Macloviopolis*, one of the chief Towns and Ports of the upper *Bretagne*, is seated on the Northern Coast, and built on a Rock in the Sea call'd the Island of St.

Aaron, and join'd to the Continent by the mear of a long Causey, not above 30 Fathoms broad the Entrance whereof is defended by a strong Castle, flank'd with four large Towers, and large Ravelin; and the Town surrounded with Walls, deep Ditches, and always guarded by sufficient Garrison; besides which, towards the Sea, it is secur'd by a shoal of Sand that encompasses it, and several Rocks and small Islands that make a Haven of difficult Access, inasmuch that it is accounted one of the Keys of *France*. It is also considerable for its Traffick and the Skill of its Inhabitants in Sea-affairs by which means great numbers of Privateers are in time of War from hence fitted out which much disturb the Trade of the narrow Seas, and bring great Riches into the Town. It was founded on the Ruins of *Alet* or *Guid Alet*, and derives its name from that of its first Bishop *Maclovius*, or *Macutus*. It was at first only an Abbey, until the Bishoprick of *Guid Alet* was translated thither in the Year 1172. But it has ever since preserv'd the Title of an Episcopal See under the Archbishop of *Tours*. The Cathedral dedicated to St. *Vincent*, is one of the most ancient of all *France*. Besides the Cathedral, there are many fair Religious Houses and some other remarkable publick Buildings. On the 5th of July 1695. the *English* Fleet under the Command of the Lord *Berkley*, bombarded this Town, and destroy'd a great part of it, having thrown no less than 900 Bombs into it. It stands 12 Miles *N. W.* of *Dol*, 32 *W.* of *Avanches*, and 42 almost *N.* of *Rennes*. Long. 16 d. 8 m. Lat. 48 d. 40 m.

XIX and XX. The MARQUISATE, TOWN and PALACE of BELLE-ISLE.

BELLE-ISLE, Lat. *Calomesur*, a considerable Island on the Southern Coasts of the Province of *Bretagne*, lies at the distance of about three or four Leagues from the Continent of *France*, and is almost surrounded with small Isles or Rocks. Its extent from *W.* to *E.* is about 10 Miles, and its greatest breadth about five. It has a fair Haven, and some strong Forts over-against *Vannes* and *Auray*. The whole Island is at present divided into four Parishes, viz. of the Palace, *Sauzon*, *Bangor* and

Lomaria, and tho' of a small compass, yet affords much good Pasture Ground for Cattle. It is also remarkable for its Salt-pits, and on the account of the frequent Passage of Vessels along the adjacent Coasts, but especially because it is the usual Rendezvous of the *French* Fleet when they put to Sea. *Belle-Isle* was heretofore possess'd by the Monks of the Abbey of *St. Croix* of *Guimper*, till King *Charles IX.* erected it into a Marquisate, and bestow'd it on the Count of *Raic* in 1573. The Abbey has been also endow'd for some time with so great a Revenue, that it was accounted a competent Preferment for *Anthony* of *Bourbon*, bafe Brother to King *Henry IV.* to be made Lord Abbot thereof. The principal place bearing the Name of the Island, is defended by six large Bastions, and a Citadel or Castle call'd the Palace, so well fortified of late, that it seems to be almost impregnable. In the Month of *July* 1696 the Lord *Berkley* having bombard-ed *St. Martin* in the Isle of *Rhé*, landed some of his Soldiers near *Belle-Isle*, where they destroy'd about 20 Villages, burnt 1300 Houses, and brought away a Booty of 1600 Head of Cattle.

with 16 great Bastions, of an irregular Form, nine Ravelins or Half-moons, one of which has a Countergard, and a Citadel or Castle. In the Month of *June* 1694. part of the *English* and *Dutch* Fleets under the command of the Lord *Berkley*, and the Marquis of *Carmarthen*, with some Land Forces, commanded by Lieutenant General *Talmasb* and the Lord *Curs*, attempted to make a descent upon *Brest*, but were repulsed with the loss of 400 Seamen, and twice as many Land-men, General *Talmasb* being himself kill'd in this rash Expedition; which could not prove otherwise than unfortunate, since the *French* by strong new rais'd Works and Batteries and great Forces, had taken so much precaution against it; having no doubt had timely information of a Design, which before it was ripe for Execution, was already a Town-talk in *London*. *Brest* stands 125 Miles *W.* of *Remnes*, 120 almost *S. W.* of *St. Malo*, and 320 *W.* of *Paris*. Long. 13 d. 18 m. Lat. 47 d. 58 m.

XXIII. The ISLAND, CITY and PORT of CADIZ,

XXI and XXII. Of the COAST and CITY of BREST.

BREST, Lat. *Brivates Pons* (olim *Gescribale*, and *Gesbrivate*) is a famous Sea-Port-Town, seated on the North side of a large commodious Bay or Harbour, which opens to the Ocean in the remotest Western part of the Continent of *France*, and in the lower part of the Province of *Bretagne*. The entrance of this Haven, call'd the *Goulet*, is extremely difficult, by reason of certain Rocks, known by the names of *Minons*, *Filets* and *Mingant*, which lye under Water at high Tide; it is therefore the most secure retreat for the *French* King's Ships of War, for which this is the only Port he has on the Ocean; upon the same score it is, that *Brest* is one of the great Magazines of the Admiralty of *France*; the Naval Stores and Provisions for 70 Sail of Men of War being laid up in this Town, and Ships of 80 or 90 Guns being built here, which renders it a populous and rich Place. It is well fortified after the modern Manner,

THE Island of *CADIZ*, lies in the *Atlantick* Ocean, between the Mouth of the River *Guadalquivir*, and the Streights of *Gibraltar*, near the Western Coasts of *Andalusia* in *Spain*. It was formerly call'd *Tartessus*, the Isle of *Juno*, *Catinusa*, *Erythia*, *Gadith*, and *Gades*, from which last Name came the Word *Cadiz*. It is seven Miles long, its greatest breadth near four. To the East of it is a Bridge call'd *la Puente de Suaco*, 700 Paces long, by which it joins with the firm Land. There are both Fields, Vineyards and Mountains in it, but no Springs, the want of which is supplied by a great number of Wells. The entrance into the Bay of *Cadiz* is very dangerous, by reason of the Rocks call'd the *Diamond* and *los Pueros*. The Port of the Town, which is at the West-end of the Island, looks to the East. The Town is Inhabited by a great number of rich Merchants, who have the finest Store-houses in *Europe*. It is here that the Fleet and Galleons arrive with the Gold and Silver which the *Spaniards* draw from *America*. The Town was built by the *Tyrians*, and the Castle by the *Moors*, and was lately well fortified by the care of the present King of *Spain*. The Fort of *Puntal* was built

to defend the Mouth of the Gulph, and the Fort of St. Philip to secure the Port. The Town has the Title of a Bishoprick, under the Archbishop of *Sevil*. It has many well built Churches, and is one of the ancient Cities in *Spain*, scarce yielding to any in that Kingdom for Greatness, Magnificence, and the number and Riches of its Inhabitants. It was here that *Robert Earl of Essex* and *Sir Walter Rawleigh* burn'd the *Spanish Indian Fleet*, consisting of 40 Sail of Ships, whose lading was valued at eight Millions of Crowns, and overcame the *Spanish Navy*, consisting of 57 Men of War, took the St. Michael and St. Andrew, two great Galleons with their Lading, and carried away more martial Furniture than could be supplied many Years after; forc'd the Town, in which they slew or took Prisoners 4000 Foot, and 600 Horse, and brought a considerable Booty thence. This happen'd in 1596. The Town after that was taken by the *English*, and paid 525000 Ducats for its Ransom. There were 2000000 more offer'd to preserve the Ships in *Porto Real* from being burnt; but it was refus'd by the Admiral, because his Orders were to burn all the Ships he could not bring away. The whole loss was esteem'd at 20000000 of Ducats. The Earl of *Essex* offer'd to have kept this Island with 300 Men, and three Months Provision; but it was denied him by the other Commanders, who were become wonderfully Rich, whilst the Earl reserv'd nothing but a noble Library for his share. The City of *Cadiz* stands 24 Miles W. of *Medina-Sidonia*, 52 N.W. of *Gibraltar*, and 66 S. W. of *Sevil*. Long. 10 d. 42 m. Lat. 36 d. 32 m.

XXIV. COLOGNE,

COLOGNE, or *Colen*, Germ. *Keulën*; Lat. *Colonia Agrippina*, and *Colonia Ubiorum*, seated on the River *Rhine*, is an Imperial Free City, and one of the four Capital *Hanse-Towns*, with an University and Arch-bishoprick. This Place is very ancient, deriving its Origin from the *Ubii*, who courted *Julius Caesar's* Alliance, to resist the *Suevi* their mortal Enemies. In *Augustus's* Time they put themselves under *Agrippa's* Protection, and passing the *Rhine* they founded on the left Bank the Town of *Cologne*, which they then call'd the Colony of *Agrippa*. Some say the Place was built before they came; and that they only repair'd and en-

larg'd it; and afterwards *Agrippina*, *Gra* Daughter of this *Agrippa*, and *Nero's* Mother, shew her Power, when married to the Emperor *Claudius*, made the Circuit of the City far wider than it was before, and establish'd a Colony of Veterans in it. When *Vitel* and *Vespasian* disputed the Empire, Anno C. 69. this Town was besieg'd by *Tutor* a *Sabinus* who had revolted against the *Roma*. She obey'd the pressing necessity, and receiv'd their Garrison, which she afterwards massacred when *Ceraalis* had beaten the Rebels. *Mero*, King of *France* beat the *Romans* hence in the Reign of *Valentinian III.* and soon after *Attila* ruin'd it. But being rebuilt by the *Roman* *Childeric* Son to *Meroute*, took it from the a second time, and gave it to a Prince his Cousin, Father to *Sigebert*, call'd the *Lame King* of *Cologne*, and *Ribarols*, who was kill'd 509. by *Claderic* his Son. It was then the *Clovis* the Great, who for this Murder put *Claderic* to Death, united the People of *Cologne* to the Crown of *France*, under which it remain'd during the Reigns of the Kings of the first Race. Under those of the second, it fell to the Princes of *France*, Kings of *Germany*. In 881. when *Charles the Big* went to have himself proclaim'd Emperor beyond the *Alps*, *Godfrey* and *Sidgfrey* Kings of the *Normans*, took and burnt *Cologne*, with 15 or 20 of the best Cities in *Gallia Belgica*. The Emperor *Otho* the Great under whom it was repair'd, subjected it to its Prelates about 950. but succeeding Emperors made it free. *Frederick I.* allow'd it great Privileges, since which time it encreas'd mightily, especially in 1260. when it enter'd into the League of the *Hanse-Towns*, and became Capital of the fourth of their Provinces. After this it was govern'd by Senators, until the Senate was chang'd in 1543. by a Rising of the People, who massacred the Consuls Treasurers and some other Magistrates accus'd to have cheated the Publick. The Senate is now much like that of old *Rome*. It governs and judges in civil matters, but for Criminals, it has only the Power to Seize and examine them, without the Authority of Acquitting or Condemning them; For the Elector reserves this to himself, as the highest Degree of Sovereign Authority; and 'tis for this Reason, that tho' the Town be free, yet it does him Homage, and swears Allegiance, upon Condition that he will preserve the Privileges it enjoys. As for the rest *Cologne* is call'd the *Rome* of *Germany*, for its Greatness, its Senate and Build-

ings. It is certainly one of the finest, strongest and biggest Cities of all *Germany*, environ'd with strong Walls, that have 83 Towers, several great Bastions, and a triple Ditch. It is also very considerable on account of its great Trade in Wine and other Commodities of *Germany*, which by the means of the *Rhine* are brought hither, and transported to *Holland*. There are 365 Churches. The Metropolitan of *St. Peter's* would be one of the most Magnificent in the whole World, if quite finish'd; besides which it has 10 Collegiate, 19 Parish Churches, 37 Monasteries, several Hospitals, and Chappels. In the Cathedral they shew the Tombs of the three Wise Men that came to worship our Saviour, call'd hence the three Kings of *Colen*; whose Bones, they pretend, were remov'd to *Constantinople* by *Helena* the Mother of *Constantine*; thence they were carried to *Milan*, and afterwards brought hither by *Rainold* Arch-bishop of *Colen*. One of the Parish Churches is dedicated to *St. Ursula*, who with her 11000 Virgins, they say, were Martyr'd here. The University being declin'd was re-establish'd in 1488. and endow'd with large Priviledges by Pope *Urban VI.* Besides which there is a Jesuits Colledge, built after the *Italian* Fashion, with a very fine Dome. There are five great Squares or principal Places in this Town; the Streets are large and neat, and both the private and publick Buildings magnificent. It has been a Bishoprick in former Times Suffragant of *Trier*, but was erected into an Arch-bishoprick in 755. The first Arch-bishop was call'd *Adolph*; he had for Suffragants the Bishopricks of *Munster*, *Liege*, *Osnabruck*, *Minden* and *Utrecht*, but the two last being become secular, there are but the three first that depend on it now. The great Chapter of *Cologne* is one of the noblest in *Europe*; it consists of 69 Canons, all Princes or Counts; for they receive no meaner Persons. The 24. elder of the 60 form a Particular Chapter for the Election of the Archbishop, whose annual Revenues, in Times of Peace, amount to 1800000 Livres. In 1688 Prince *Clement* of *Bavaria* was chosen Arch-bishop of *Cologne*, in opposition to Cardinal *William* of *Furstemburg*, who being supported by the King of *France*, entred this Electorate to maintain his pretended Right by force of Arms, and made himself Master of *Bonn*, *Rheinberg*, *Keyserswert*, &c. Which were retaken in 1689, by the *Brandenburgers* and restor'd to the right owner. This contest about the Election of the Arch-bishop

of *Cologne*, was the first spark of that War, which for nine Years together has lately rag'd thro most part of Christendom. The Inhabitants of *Cologne* are so tenacious of Liberty, that tho' the Elector by his Officers exercise Justice in all criminal Causes in the City, they will not permit him in Person to reside long in Town, nor come with a great Train, for which Reason he lives always at *Bonn*. *Cologne* stands 28 Miles E. of *Juliers*; 68 almost N. of *Triers*; 70 S. of *Munster*, and 75 N. W. of *Mentz*. Long 26 D. 32. m. Lat. 50 D. 55 m.

XXV. B O N N.

BONN, or *Bonne*, Lat. *Bonna*, or *Colonia Julia Bona*, or *Ara Ubiorum*, from the Altars erected here by the *Ubii* the ancient Inhabitants, is a Town belonging to the Arch-bishoprick of *Cologne*, and Situate upon the *Rhine*. Several Authors affirm that it was built by the *Trojans* after the Destruction of their City. It is regularly fortified with ten great Bastions, nine Ravelins or Half-Moons, some Counterguards, and a sort of a Horn-work on the South-side of the Town, and upon the *Rhine*, the Walls are fac'd with Brick, and the Ditch which is dry, is pretty broad, but the Counterescarp is none of the best. As for the Town it self it is small and poor, yet remarkable as being the ordinary Residence of the Elector of *Cologne*, who has there a very fine Castle, and curious Gardens in the Neighbourhood. The Town-House is also very well built, with divers Paintings, and a Clock with a Melodious Chime, after the fashion of the Country. There are also fine Churches to be seen, especially the Collegiate which is dedicated to the holy Martyrs *Cassius*, *Florentius* and *Malusius* whose Bodies, with several other of the famous *Theban* Legion, are said to be buried in it; being brought hither by *St. Helena*, who founded this Church to their Honour. This Town suffer'd much in the first Wars of the *Low-Countries*, and was fiercely attack'd, partly by the *Bavarians*, and partly by the Troops of the Duke of *Parma*, who carried it at last by Famine in 1581. In this City *Frederick* of *Austria*, chosen in opposition to *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, was crown'd Emperor in 1314. It was in Times past an imperial City, but is now subject to the Arch-bishop of *Cologne*.

In 1673 the Prince of Orange, now King of great *Brittain*, having taken *Naerden*, and secur'd *Holland* by part of his Army, march'd with the rest into *Germany*, and join'd part of the Confederate Troops to besiege *Bonn*, which had been put in the French King's Hands, by the Elector of *Cologne*, and having taken this Place, forc'd the French to withdraw their Forces out of the United *Netherlands*. The French made themselves Masters of it again in the beginning of the late War, *Lewis XIV.* having given Troops to Cardinal *Furstenburg*; to maintain his pretended Right to the Electorate. It was afterwards besieg'd in 1689, by the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, who after having almost ruin'd it with Bombs, took it by Capitulation, after a Siege of 3 Months. It stands 14 Miles almost S. of *Cologne*; 24 S. E. of *Juliers*; 55 almost N. E. of *Trier*, and 60 N. W. of *Mentz*. Lon. 26 D: 36. m. Lat: 50 D. 44 m.

XXVI. RHEINBERG.

RHEINBERG, or *Rhineberg*, Lat. *Rhenoberga*, is a little but very strong Town, seated on the *Rhine*; in a small Country of ten Miles extent, belonging to the Archbishoprick of *Cologne*, tho' separated from the rest by the small Territory of *Meurs*. A small River, or Canal passes by it and runs quite cross from the *Rhine* to the *Maese*, by means of which convenient Situation, it has a good Trade, and its Inhabitants are reasonably rich. This Town being near the Borders of *Gelderland*, has been claim'd by the *Hollanders*, and is therefore strongly fortified with several irregular Bastions, Ravelins, Half-moons, and two advanc'd Forts on both sides the *Rhine*. It was taken from the *Spaniards* by the *Hollanders* in 1633, and continued under them till 1672. when it was taken by the French, and restor'd to the Elector of *Cologne* the right owner. The French seiz'd upon it in 1688, in favour of Cardinal *Furstenburg*, but were forc'd to quit it the year next following. It stands 42 Miles N. W. of *Cologne*, and 12 E. of *Gelders*. Long. 25 D. 56 m. Lat. 51 D. 26 m.

XXVII. TRIER.

TRIER, Gall. *Treves*, Lat. *Augusta Trevirorum*, is a very ancient City, seated on the *Moselle*, with an Archbishop's See and Electorate of the Empire. It was ruin'd 4 or 5 times by the *Huns*, *Vandals*, *Goths* and *French*, but always recover'd with greater Splendor; which gave the Emperors (that staid any time in *Gaul* occasion to make it their ordinary Residence and adorn it with a *Circus* and *Capitol*. The Archbishop of *Trier*, in that Quality, is Prince of the Empire, and Temporal Lord of his Estates, and was formerly Metropolitan of the Bishopricks of *Mentz*, *Cologne*, *Liege*, *Utrecht*, *Strasburg*, *Worms* and *Spire*, all which are now separated from his Archbishoprick; so that he has but three Suffragants, viz. *Metz*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*, which are all under the King of *France*. They pretend they have our Saviour's Tunick at *Trier*, and that left it should be stoln away, they conceal the Place it's hidden in: but it's probable this care is taken the better to keep the Cheat undiscover'd. This City is fortified with strong Walls. Towers, detach'd Bastions, and a deep Ditch, fill'd with the Waters of the *Moselle*; over which River is a Bridge guarded by a sort of a Horn-work. A University was establish'd here in 1472. which is in a flourishing Condition. Here are also 4 Collegiate Churches, 5 Parishes, 2 Abbeys, and several Religious Houses. This was formerly an Imperial and free City, but has been subject to its Archbishop ever since 1561 when it was surpriz'd by the Archbishop *James III.* It was put into the Hands of the French in 1632. to preserve it, as it was pretended, from the *Swedes*; they kept it till 1645. Marshal *Crequi* was defeated near *Trier*, at the Bridge of *Consarbrick* upon *Saar*, Aug. 11. 1675. and afterwards retir'd to this Place, which was immediately besieg'd by the *Germans*, who forc'd the Garrison to surrender upon ignominious Terms. In the late War the French put a Garrison into it in 1688. but quitted it after they had almost destroy'd its Fortifications. It stands almost 28 Miles N. E. of *Luxemburg*, and 63 W. of *Mentz*. Long. 26 d. Lat. 49 d. 50 m.

XXVIII.

XXVIII. COBLENTZ, and HER- XXIX. MENTZ, or MATENCE.
MASTEIN.

COBLENTZ, is a very considerable City upon the confluence or meeting of the two Rivers *Rhine* and *Moselle*, for which Reason it is call'd in Latin *Confluentes* or *Confluentia*. It is a large City, built in form of a long Quadrangle, the *North* and *West* Sides whereof are secur'd by the two Rivers, and the *South* and *East* by good Bastions, a deep Ditch fill'd with Water, and some Out-works. It has a Stone Bridge over the *Moselle*, guarded by a Crown-work on the other side; and another Bridge over the *Rhine* to *Hermanstein*. This place, in the time of the *Romans*, was the station of their first Legion. It was given to the See of *Trier* about a Thousand Years ago by *K. Dagobert*, and was afterwards an imperial City till 1312, when it was separated from the Jurisdiction of the Empire by *Henry VII*. Its situation has made it extreme populous, and of great Trade, which consists chiefly in Wine, Corn, Wood and Iron. The chief publick Buildings are the Elector's Palace, two great Churches and some Monasteries. The private Houses are generally fair and uniform. It was first encompassed with Walls by *Arnulphus* Elector of *Trier*, in 1250. and afterwards regularly fortified by *Gaspard a Petra* and other Archbishops, so that it is now one of the strongest Cities of *Germany*. It stands 13 Miles *W.* of *Nassau*, 21 *S. E.* of *Bonn*, 35 *N. W.* of *Mentz*, and 32 *N. E.* of *Trier*. Long. 27 d. 2 m. Lat. 50 d. 21 m. On the other side the *Rhine*, just over against this City, stands

HERMANSTEIN, or *Ehrenbeiststein*, Lat. *Eremberti Lapis*, one of the strongest Cittadels in *Europe*, situate on a steep inaccessible Rock, twice as high as *Windfor* Castle, which Commands the City and the two Rivers. It was besieged in 1637, but could not be taken but by Famine. At the Foot of this Fort, on the Banks of the *Rhine*, and fronting the River, stands the Elector's Palace, which is a magnificent Building. From hence is a Passage to *Coblentz*, by a long Bridge of Boats, in the middle whereof, two or three are let slip upon occasion, to let any great Vessel pass by, which they easily fasten again.

MENTZ, Germ. *Mayntz*, Gall. *Mayence*, Lat. *Moguntia*, or *Maguntia*, *Maguntiacum*, and *Moguntiacum*, is seated upon the left Bank of the *Rhine*. It derives its Name from the River *Mein*, which falls into the *Rhine* over-against it. It is the ancientest City in that part of *Germany*; the Inhabitants pretend that 'tis 1300 Years older than Christianity, but others think it to have been built by *Drusus* a *Roman* General under *Augustus*, whose Tomb is still shewn here. It was some time imperial and free: in 745 it was made an Archbishop's See, instead of *Worms*, to which it was Suffragant before. It was very severely treated by *Frederick Barbarus* the Emperor in 1158, but rebuilt and restor'd by *Orto IV*. In 1462 it was taken and Subjected by *Adolphus* of *Nassau* its Archbishop, and its Successors still retain the sovereign Authority. *Gustavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*, enter'd it in Triumph in 1631, and oblig'd the Citizens to pay 80000 Dollars as a Ransom for their Lives and Houses. It was retaken from the *Swedes* in 1635, but they took it again the next Year after, and kept it till the Peace of *Munster*. In 1688 *Mentz* receiv'd a *French* Garrison, but being besieg'd by the *Confederate* Forces, under the Duke of *Lorraine*, it was surrendered Sept. 11. 1689, after 6 or 7 Weeks resistance. It is a place of very good Strength, having 14 Bastions, some Out-works of an irregular Form, and a Quadrangular Fort, built not many Years since on a Hill, wherein stands the Archbishop's Palace. It is most extended towards the River, and that part excels the other towards the Land, as being more populous and better built. The Churches, Monasteries, Electoral Palace, and the Town-house, or *Guild Hall*, are noble Structures; but the narrowness of the Streets, and many old Houses take away from the Beauty of this City. Here is an University which was founded in the Year 800, and re-established in 1482. This City claims the Invention of the Art of *PRINTING*, which at least was brought to Perfection here by *John Faust*, or according to others *John Guttemberg*, who first taught the use of it in *Europe* (about the Year 1430) which he had learnt in *China*, where 'tis said, they have had it for above 2000 Years. The Archbishop of *Mentz* is Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, and the first of the Electoral

Electoral College. His Annual income is computed at 1800000 *Livers*. This City stands 21 Miles almost *W.* of *Frankfort*, 28 Miles almost *N.* of *Worms*, 48 *N.W.* of *Heidelberg*, and 66 *E.* of *Trier*. Long. 27 d. 43 m. Lat. 49 d. 57 m.

XXX. PHILIPSBURG.

PHILIPSBURG, Lat. *Philoburgum*, is a very important Fortress near the East-side of the *Rhine*, tho' formerly but a small Town call'd *Odenheim*, which was first encompass'd with Walls by *Gelbert* Bishop of *Spire*, in 1343. It took its modern Name from *Philip Christopher de Saleren*, Bishop of *Spire* and Archbishop of *Trier*, who in 1615. caus'd it to be fortified with seven Royal Bastions. The Castle was founded in 1513. by *George* Count Palatine of the *Rhine* and Bishop of *Spire*; repair'd in 1573. by Bishop *Marquard de Harstein*, and is a magnificent Building. The Town is seated in a Plain environ'd with Marshes, which adds much to its Strength. It was consign'd to the Bishop of *Spire*, (who has ever had his Residence in the Castle) but still under the Protection of the Emperor. It fell into the Hands of the Imperialists thro' the Cowardiness of the Governor. The *Swedes* drove them thence in *January* 1634 and gave it to *Lewis XIII.* but as the Fortifications of it could not be finish'd, because of the rigour of the Winter, the Imperialists surpriz'd it by Night, *Jan.* 23. 1635. Afterwards the Duke of *Anguien*, having defeated the *Bavarians* at *Friburg*, retok *Spire* and *Philipsburg*, in 1644. The *French* bestow'd great cost in fortifying it, adding many Outworks according to the modern manner. The *Germans* and their Allies, who had block'd it up for a long time, besieg'd it, *May* 16. 1676. and it was surrendred to them upon Articles, *Sept.* 17. following. In 1688. *Sept.* the 27 it was invested by the *French*. The 6th of *October* the *Dauphin* of *France* came thither, and here made his first Campaigne; the first of *November* it was surrendred, when it might have holden out much longer. It was restor'd to the Emperor by the Treaty of *Ryswick* in 1697. It stands 7 Miles *S.* of *Spire*, and 18 *S.W.* of *Heidelberg*. Lat. 28 d. 10 m. Lat. 49 d. 4 m.

XXXI. M A N H E I N.

MANHEIN, is a pretty Town of the Palatine of the *Rhine*, seated on the confluence of the *Rhine* and *Neckar*. It was strongly fortified by *Frederick IV.* in 1606. but taken and dismantled by the *Spaniards* in 1622, afterwards re fortified by *Charles Lewis* the last Elector, and had, besides eight Royal Bastions, a great Citadel with seven regular Bastions, a Crown-work, and other Out-works, a small Citadel on the *Rhine*, when the *French* besieg'd and took it in 1688, who being forc'd to abandon it in 1689, destroy'd all the Fortifications, and ruin'd the Town in a most barbarous manner. It stands 11 Miles almost *W.* of *Heidelberg*, and 10 *N.* of *Spire*. Long. 28 d. 10 m. Lat. 49 d. 21 m.

XXXII. STRASBURG.

STRASBURG, Lat. *Argentoratum*, or *Argentina*, or *Tribocorum* and *Tribocum*, and by some Moderns *Strasburgum*, is the Capital City of *Alsacia*, and one of the fairest of *Germany*. It is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Mentz*, and was for many Ages a free and imperial City, seated in the midst of a great Plain, upon the little River *Ill*, where it falls into the *Breusch*, one Mile from the *Rhine*, over which it has a Timber-Bridge of great length. This is a place of very great strength and Wealth, and so ancient, that it is said to have been built *Anno Mund.* 1955. It is adorn'd with many stately Buildings, among which the Town-house, Arsenal and Cathedral Church dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, are chiefly remarkable, but more particularly the latter for its Steeple call'd Tower of *Mynster*, which is Pyramidal and so built that it lies all open and pervious to the Light, being the most esteem'd for its Workmanship of any other Steeple in Christendom. It is 570 Foot high, and has 700 Steps, and in it a Clock exceedingly admir'd, shewing not only the Hours of the Day, but the Motions of all the Planets. In the Year 1440 or thereabouts, the Art of Printing was first invented by *John Guttenburg*, a Citizen of *Strasburg*, who remov'd about the

same time to *Mentz*, and there mostly us'd and improv'd this noble Art, so that a mighty contest has been manag'd between *Harlem*, *Strasburg* and *Mentz*, which of 'em sha'l have the Honour of this Invention. Here is an University founded by the Senate in the Year 1538. This City embrac'd the *Lutheran* Religion in 1529, and the Year following entred a League with the Reformed Cantons for her defence; since that time its Government was Republican, till *Sept.* 1681, when the *French* King having before possess'd himself of all *Alsatia*, suddenly surpriz'd this important Place, in a time of Peace, when no Body suspected it, which may be ascrib'd to the Pride and Folly of the Town, and their over-great Love of Liberty, by refusing 500 Men the Emperor offer'd them for their security. The old Fortifications of this Town were but a double Wall, and a *Falze-bray*; so that it was not capable of making a long resistance. But the *French* have fortified it very strongly with 14 Bastions, (some regular, and others irregular) Ravelins, Horn-works, and a Citadel which is a regular Pentagon, with a Horn-work and a Crown-work for its defence on that end of the Town next the *Rhine*; together with Forts in some Islands in the *Rhine* to secure the Bridge, and command the Passage of the River. There are also two small Forts at the two chief Gates, which lead towards *Alsatia*, so that in case of a Revolt, they can cut off all communication with the Country. The Capitulation made with the *French* in 1681 has not hitherto been well observ'd, yet there is not above 200 *Romish* Converts. The arbitrary Government of *France* has almost quite sunk the Trade of this City. It stands 55 Miles N. of *Basil*, 140 W. of *Ausburg*, 64 S. E. of *Heidelberg*, and 70 E. of *Nancy*. Long 27 d. 26 m. Lat. 48 d. 28 m. This City was yielded to the King of *France* by the Treaty of *Ryswick*, upon condition that the Fort *Kiel*, in the *Rhine*, should be given up to the Emperor, and that of *Pille* demolish'd.

XXXIII. FORT-LOVIS.

FORT-LOVIS, or *Fort-Lewis*, stands in an Island of the *Rhine* in lower *Alsatia*, almost over-against *Baden*, and about 8 Miles E. off *Hagenaw*; Lon. 27 D. 45 m. Lat. 48 D.

37 m. It is a Quadrangle regularly fortified with four Bastions, and as many Ravelins, and two Horn-works on the other side of each Branch of the *Rhine*, for the better security of this Part of the Country, and the Command of the River: But in pursuance of the Treaty of *Ryswick* the *French* demolish'd the Horn-work on the Right side of the *Rhine*.

XXXIV. LANDAW.

LANDAW, Lat. *Landavia*, is a Town of Lower-*Alsatia*, Situate upon the River *Queick* in the Confines of the *Palatinate*, and Territory of *Walsgow*. It was yielded to the *French* by the Peace of *Munster*, and is now in their Possession very strongly fortified with seven Royal Bastions, several Ravelins, Half-Moons and Counterguards, and a good Citadel, The *French* having plunder'd most Towns of the *Palatinate*, and a great Part of *Schwaben* in 1688 laid the Booty up here, where all was burnt by an accidental Fire, May 1689. This Place stands 13 Miles W. of *Philipsburg*, and 16. S. of *Spire*. Long. 27. D. 50 m. Lat. 49 D. 3 m.

XXXV. HUNNINGEN.

HUNNINGEN, is a Village in *Suntgaw*, in *Alsatia*, a quarter of a League below *Basil*, Situate upon the *Rhine*, which the *French* have rendred very remarkable for the strong Castle they had of late years erected there, and which gave no little Umbrage to the *Swissers*. This Fort was a regular Pentagon, after the method of Monsieur *Vauban*, with Lodgings for 4 or 5000 Men; and had a Magazine Vaulted with Brick so strongly, that it was Proof against Bombs. Besides the Ravelins, *Tenailles*, Counterscarps and double Ditch, it had two large Horn-Works to the N. and S. and a third on the other side of the River; so that it was one of the Strongest Places in *Europe*, being seated in a great Plain, and commanded by no Rising Ground. But all this was destroy'd in pursuance of the Peace of *Ryswick*.

XXXVI.

XXXVI. B R I S A C.

BRISAC, Lat. *Brifacum*, or *Brifacus Mons*, the Capital of the *Brifgaw*, in Upper *Alsatia*, stands on the rising Ground, on the East or right side of the *Rhine*, which has there a fine Stone-Bridge. It is esteem'd one of the strongest Places of *Europe*, whether its Situation be consider'd, or what Art has contributed to render it regular; so that some Authors call it the Citadel of *Alsatia*. It was heretofore an imperial City, but was subjected to the House of *Austria* about 1330. *Gustavus Horne*, a *Swede*, made an Attempt upon it in 1633, after his great Advantages over the Imperialists; but the Duke of *Feria* broke his Measures, and threw succours into the Place. The Duke of *Weymar* being sick at *Newemburg* near *Brifac* in 1639, the Marquis of *Guebriant* possess'd himself of this and the other Places, which were left to the King of *France* by a Treaty the Year following, and which have been yielded by the Peace of *Westphalia*, and confirm'd again by the *Pyrenean Treaty*. It has ever since been in the Hands of the *French*, who have built a Fortres in an Island of the *Rine* call'd *New-Brifac*, with eight great Bastions, and a strong Citadel which commands both the old and new Town. Old *Brifac* is fortified with nine great Bastions and as many Ravelins or Half-Moons. so that the Fortifications are a League in Circumference, and the Place, tho' poor and miserable, Capable of Garrisoning 9 or 10000 Men. Old-*Brifac* was restor'd to the Emperor in 1700 after the fair Stone-Bridge over the *Rhine* was destroy'd, pursuant to the Treaty of *Ryswick*. It stands 26 Miles N. of *Basil*; and 30 S. of *Strasburg*. Long. 27 D. 22 m. Lat. 48 D.

XXXVII. F R I B U R G H.

FRIBURGH, Lat. *Friburgum* is a good City of *Brifgaw*, seated upon the little River *Treisheim*, (which falls into the *Rhine*,) at the end of a fertile Plain, and upon a Rising Ground where the black Mountain begins. In 1450 *Albert VI.* Duke of *Austria*, founded in it a University, and a Sovereign Chamber, the Jurisdiction whereof reach'd once a great way,

but now not above four Miles. The *Swede* took it three Times in 1632, 1634 and 163 This Town is renown'd for its Riches, ar other Advantages, and for a memorable Battl which the Duke of *Anguien* won there in 164. *Mareschal Cregui* took it in 1677, for *Lew XIV.* who caus'd it to be well fortified wit eight great Bastions, five Ravelins, and tw great advanc'd Forts. It was yielded to th *French* by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, but restor'd to the Emperor by the Peace of *Ryswick*. It has several Churches and Religious Houses, and is the Residence of the Chapte of *Basil*, from which Place it stands 26 Mile almost N. and 10. Miles E. of *Brifac*. Long 27 D. 31 m. Lat. 47 D. 58 m.

XXXVIII. B A S I L.

BASIL, or *BASEL*, Gall. *Basle*, Lat. *Basilea*, once an Imperial City, is now the Capital of one of the 13 Cantons of the *Switzers*, to which it gives its Name; it is pleasantly seated on the River *Rhine*, 54 Miles S. of *Strasburg*, 80 almost N. E. of *Besangon*; 120 N. E. of *Geneva*, 236 almost of *Paris*, and 400 W. of *Vienna*. Long. 27 D. 16 m. Lat. 47 D. 34 m. Some are of opinion that it had its Rise from the Ruins of the old *Augusta Rauracorum*, or *Raurica*, some Remains of which are still to be seen near the Village *August*, at about 7 Miles Distance of it to the E. *Cluverius* believes it was formerly call'd *Arialbinum*. As for its Name of *Basilea*, it owes it to *Julian* the Apostate, who gave it to this City in honour of his Master *Basilian*. The *Romans* sent a Colony to it under the Conduct of *Munatius Plancus*, and the Emperor *Gratian* did very much enlarge and embellish it. The *Hungarians* having destroy'd it, the Emperor *Henry II.* caus'd it to be rebuilt, in 1010, and granted such great Immunities and Privileges to those who would settle there, that in a little time it was stock'd with Inhabitants and became very considerable. The *Rhine* divides it into two unequal Parts: That which stands on the *German* side is call'd *Little Basil*, and is not much above the fourth Part of the whole Town, and is join'd to the other by a long Stone Bridge. The Fortifications of this City are very Irregular, and consist partly of Bastions and partly of large Towers. Here's

Here's a famous University first founded in 1460, and where among many other great Men, *Erasmus, Amerbachius* and *Buxtorf* were Educated. This City was heretofore an Episcopal See under the Archbishop of *Besanzon*; but since the Reformation was establish'd here, the Bishops have been oblig'd to live at *Bromtrut*, or *Porentru*; on the Borders of the upper *Alsace*. The most remarkable Things in it are, the Cathedral Church of *St Mary*, the Arsenal and their Guildhalls, and the curious Paintings in the Cloyster of the *Dominicans*, and in the Repository of *Amerbachius* and *Erasmus*, belonging to the University, particularly 20 original Draughts of the famous Painter *Holben*, a Native of this City, which are there preserv'd. There are also several considerable Libraries, and some fine Collections of Medals, especially that of *Mr. Sebastian Fisch*. Ordinary Paper is said to have been first made here *Anno* 1417. And Printing first begun here by *Bernard Richel*, in 1478.

XXXIX. MONT-ROYAL.

MONT-ROYAL, is a very strong Town, built in 1687, by the *French*, in the Palatinate of the *Rhine*, on the Borders of the Archbishoprick of *Triers*, in a Peninsle made by the River *Moselle*. This Fortress consisted of six Bastions, a Citadel also of six Bastions, both of an irregular Form, two Ravelins and as many Horn-Works, so that it was thought Impregnable. But by the Treaty of Peace concluded at *Ryswick* between the Emperor and the King of *France*, the latter oblig'd himself to demolish all the Fortifications of *Mont-Royal*, and the Castle of *Traerbach*, which stood 2 Miles S. on the other side of the *Moselle*. *Mont Royal* stands 23 Miles N. E. of *Triers*, and 31 S. W. of *Coblentz*. Long. 26 D. 30 m. Lat. 50 D.

XL SARELOUIS, or SARLOUIS.

SARLOUIS, Lat. *Saravum Ludovici*, is a very strong Town of *Lorraine*, in the Bailiage of *Vaudrevange*, on the left side of the River *Sare*, and so call'd in Lon-

our of the present King of *France*, *Lewis XIV.* who built it, and establish'd therein a Prefidial Court of a large Jurisdiction. It is defended by six regular and Royal Bastions, after the Method of *Montieur Vanban*, with three Tenaillies before three of the Curtains, five Ravelins, and a great Horn-Work, on the North side of the Town, and on the right side of the River. By the Treaty of *Ryswick* the King of *France* is to retain *Sarlouis*, allowing an Equivalent for it to the Duke of *Lorraine*. This Fortress is distant 3 Miles from *Vaudrevange*, and about 36 from *Triers*.

XLI. PIGNEROL.

PIGNEROL, Lat. *Pinarolo*, or *Pinarolum*, the Capital City of a Country which of late has been call'd *French Piedmont*, is situated at the Foot of the *Alps*, near the Borders of *Dauphiné*, upon the River *Chisius*. This Town is extremely well fortified with eight great Bastions, six Ravelins, and a Citadel in form of a long Square, with double Bastions, two great Horn-works, and a very good Glacis; so that it was reckon'd one of the strongest places in *Europe*, and a terrible Thorn in the Duke of *Savoy's* Foot, while it remain'd in the *French King's* Hands. It belong'd formerly to the Duke of *Savoy*, and serv'd as an Appenage to the youngest Sons of that House, till it was taken by the *French Forces*, under the Command of Cardinal *Richlieu*, in the Year 1630. And afterwards, by the cunning Ferches of the same Cardinal, and of the Dutchess Dowager of *Savoy*, who was of *French Blood*, sold by Duke *Victor Amedeus*, together with the Fort and Valley of *Perouse*, for the sum of 494000 Crowns, who besides this sum resign'd to the Duke the Towns of *Alba* and *Albesan*, in the Dutchy of *Monferrat*, with the adjacent Territories, by a secret Treaty held at *Cherasco* in 1631. In the Year 1693 the Duke of *Savoy*, at the Head of the Confederate Army, laid Siege to it; and took one of the Horn-works call'd Fort *St. Bridget*, which had communication with the Citadel by a Cover'd-way, and a Passage under Ground. But instead of going on vigorously with the Siege of the Town and Citadel, he left 'em block'd up, and went to fight *Monsieur Catinat* the *French General*, who lay encamp'd with

12 or 14000 Men; between the Mountains of *Fenestrelle* and *Bosfa*, 7 or 8 Leagues N. W. of *Pignerol*; but finding it hard to come at him, went back and open'd the Trenches before *Pignerol* in September. *Catinat* by this time having reforc'd his Army, and coming to the relief of the Town, the Confederates rais'd the Siege, and having blown up the Fort St. *Bridget*, went to meet him near the Village call'd *Orbassan*, 10 m. N. E. of *Pignerol*, as many N. W. of *Carmagnol's*, in the Plain call'd *Marfeillane*, where a bloody Battle was fought on the 4th of October 1693. in which the French won the Day, but lost above 6000 Men, and the Confederates about 5500; among the rest the Duke of *Schomberg*, who having done Wonders, at the Head of his Regiment, receiv'd a mortal Wound, of which he died 13 Days after. *Pignerol* was restor'd to the Duke of *Savoy*, and all its Fortifications demolish'd by the Treaty of *Turin* 1696. It stands 20 Miles almost S. W. of *Turin*, 43 almost E. of *Ambrun*, 68 N. of *Nice*, 57 nigh W. of *Casal*, and 350. S. E. of *Paris*. Long. 27 d. Lat. 44 d. 2. m.

XLII. C O N I.

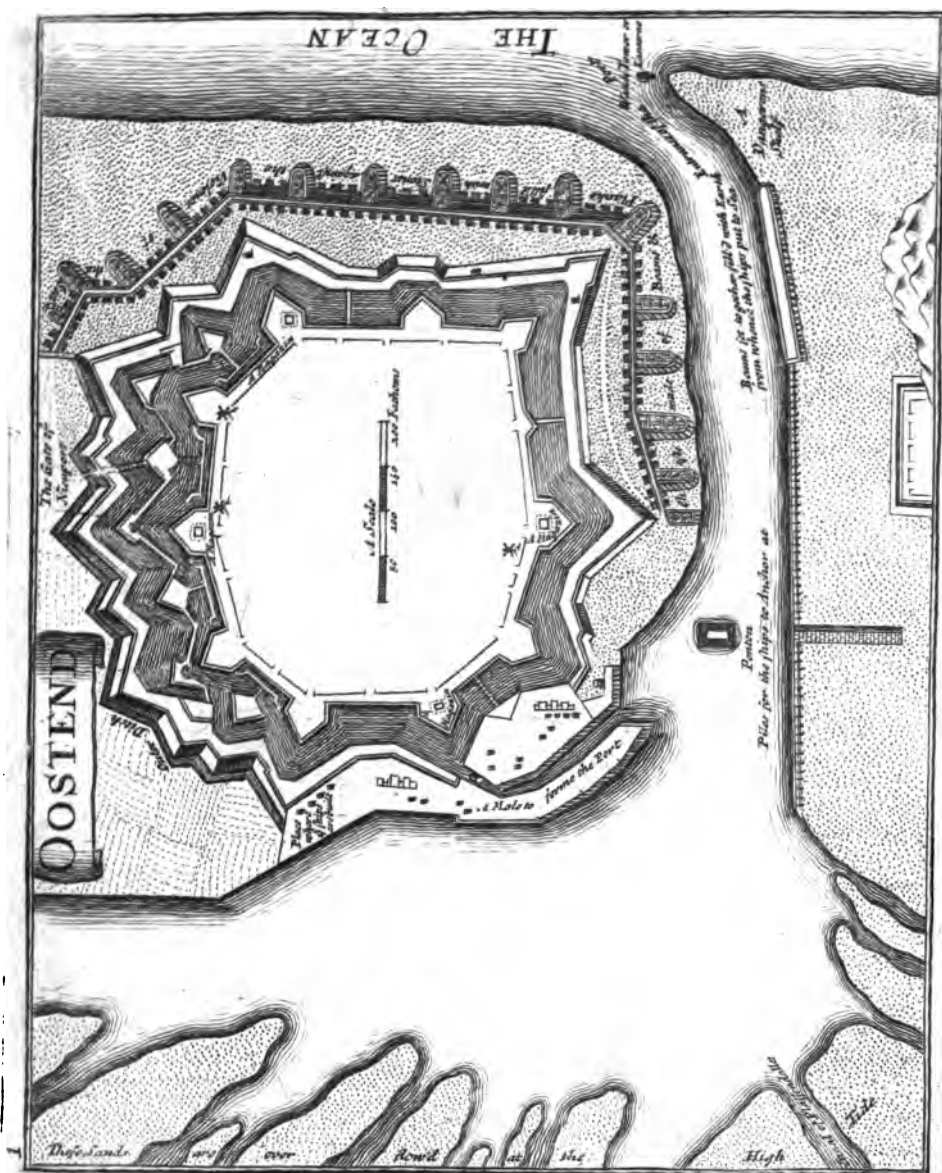
CONI, or *Conio*, Lat. *Cuneum*, is a strong Town and Castle in *Piedmont*, seated at the confluence of two little Rivers, the *Stura* and *Ges*. Besides its situation on a steepy, craggy Hill, which renders it inaccessible on one side, it is defended by 9 Bastions, (two whereof are detach'd from the Body of the Town) two Ravelins, a Horn-work, some Redoubts, and an old Citadel. It held out against *Francis I.* King of *France*; but was taken by Count *d'Harcourt*, in the Year 1641. in the Reign of *Lewis XIII.* in the Year 1691 the French attempted to take it, but were unsuccessful in their Enterprize, being forc'd to raise the Siege. It stands 35 Miles S. of *Turin*, and 30 almost S. E. of *Pignerol*, Long. 27 d. 25 m. Lat. 44 d. 2 m.

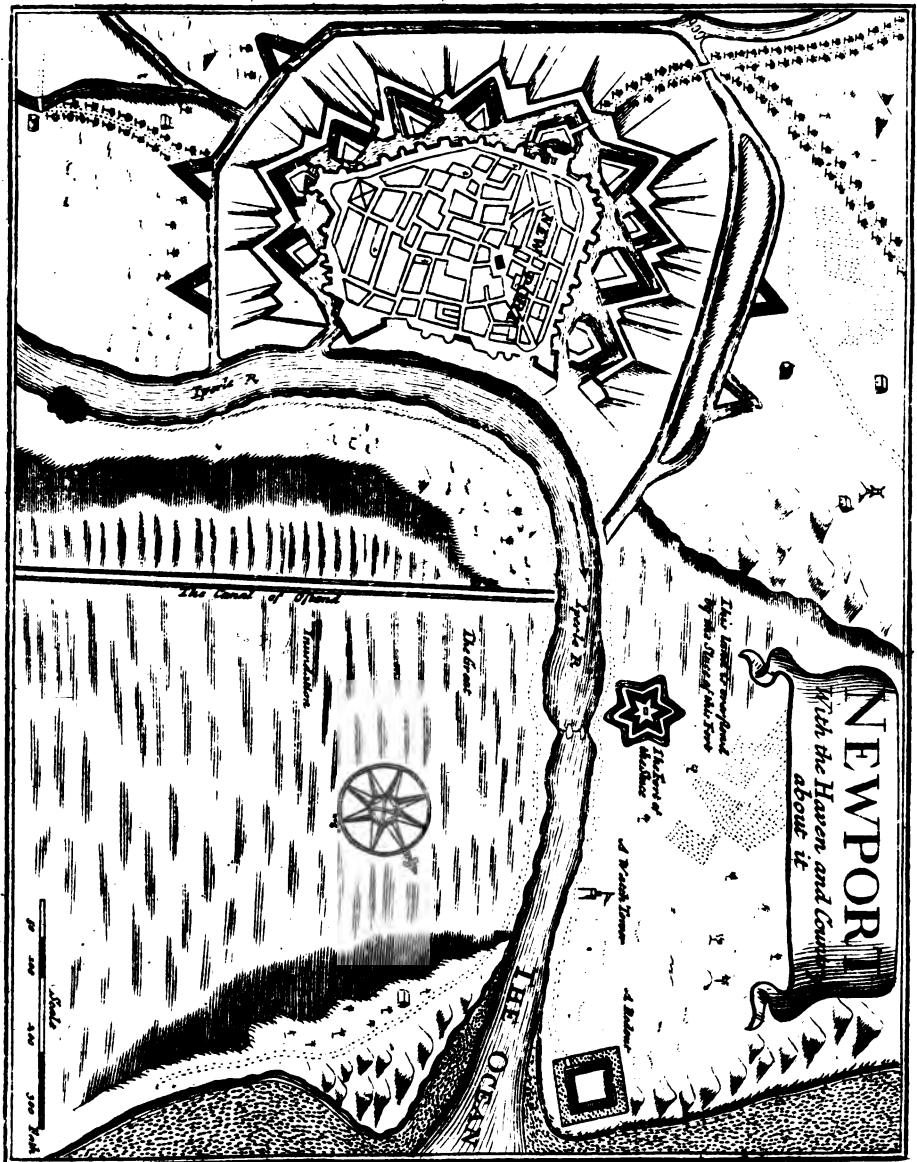
XLIII. C A S A L.

CASAL, or *Casale di S. Vasso*, (from St. *Evasius* its Patron) Lat. *Casale*, or *Bodincomagus*, is a City of *Montferrat*, seated upon the *Po*, between *Turin* and *Valence*, and was

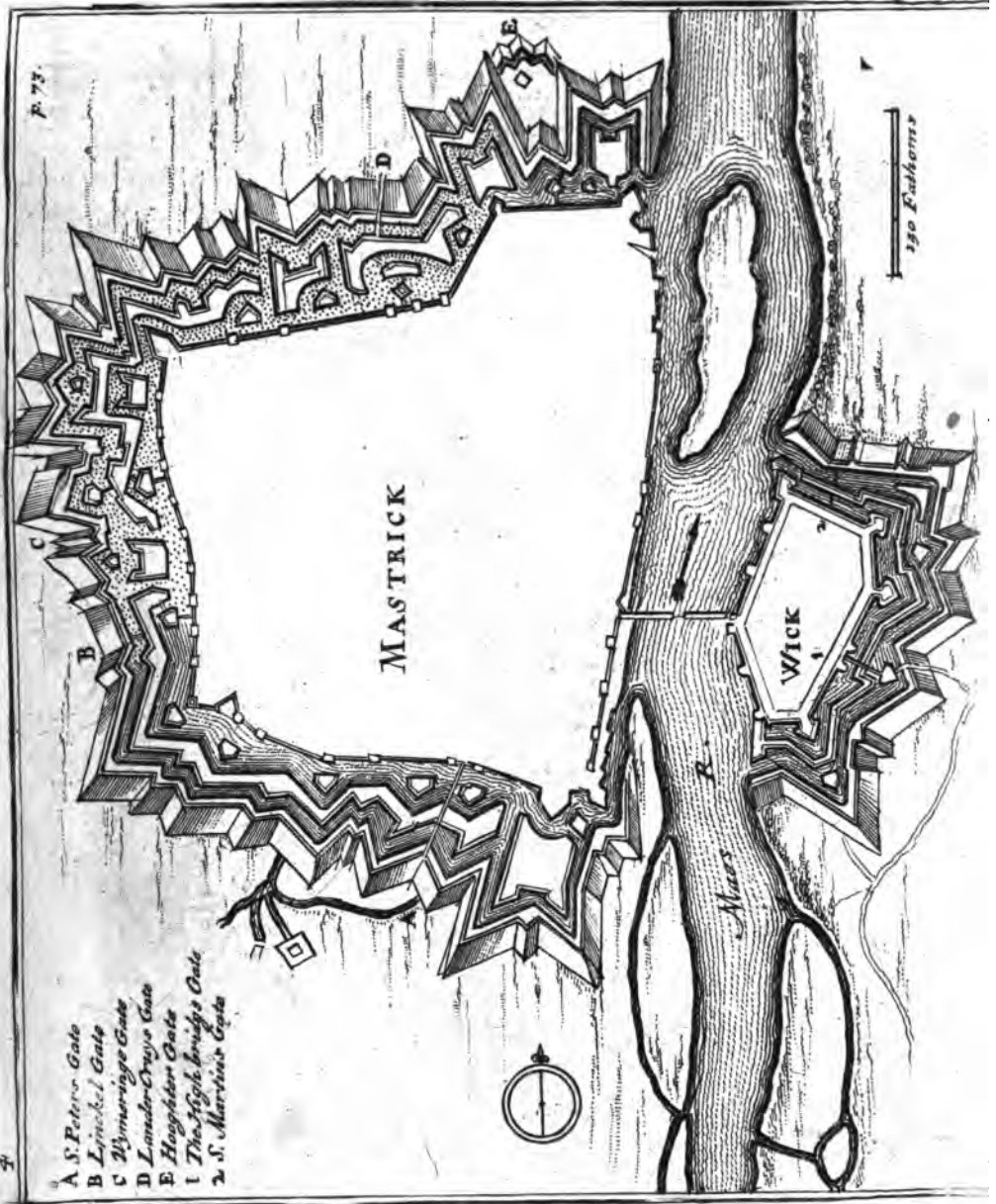
lately one of the strongest Places in *Italy*. *Sixtus IV.* made it a Bishop's See under Archbishop of *Milan*, in 1474, at the solicitation of *William Paleologue*, Marquis of *Montferrat*, and then it became Capital of the Countrey, and the Residence of the Marquis of *Montferrat*, who before that resided at *mian*. This Place is famous for the many Sieges it has sustain'd. The *Spaniards* besieg'd it under *Gonzales*, in the beginning of 1629. but the approach of *Lewis XIII's* Army made them retire in the Night. The next Year they Siege it under *Spinola*, but it was so bravely defended by the Marshal de *Toiras*, their attempt had no success. The *Spaniards* besieg'd it again under the Marquis de *Leg* in 1640; but Count *d'Harcourt* drove them from before it, took their Colours, Artillery and all their Baggage, kill'd two thousand Men, and made as many Prisoners. They were more successful during the Commotion in *France*, for they made themselves Masters of this important Place in 1552, but it was afterwards surrendred to the Duke of *Mantua* whom the King of *France* bought it, in 1576 and very much encreas'd its Fortifications. It was lately defended on one side by one of the finest and largest Cittadels in the World being a regular Exagone, with double Bastions, Tenails and double Ravelins before the Citties; on the other side, by a strong Citadel which had four great Towers, and has two Ravelins or Half-moons, to cover the Citadel. The Town it self, besides strong Walls, has several great Towers, both round and square, irregular Bastions, five or six Ravelins and other Outworks, besides a large dry Ditch, Counterscarp and a Corridor lin'd with Batteries. This place is pleasant enough, and has several fine Churches. In the last War the Duke of *Savoy* block'd it up from *Mantua* in October 1693, when he wanted the Town employ'd at the Blockade to reinforce his Army after the Battle of *Marfeillane*. The Duke of *Savoy*, at the Head of the Confederate Army, laid Siege to it in June 1694 and about the middle of July next ensuing the Town was surrendred to him upon condition that the Fortifications should be demolish'd, which was accordingly put in execution. *Casal* stands 38 Miles E. of *Turin* and 42 almost E. of *Milan*. Long. 28 d. 40 m. Lat. 44 d. 40 m.

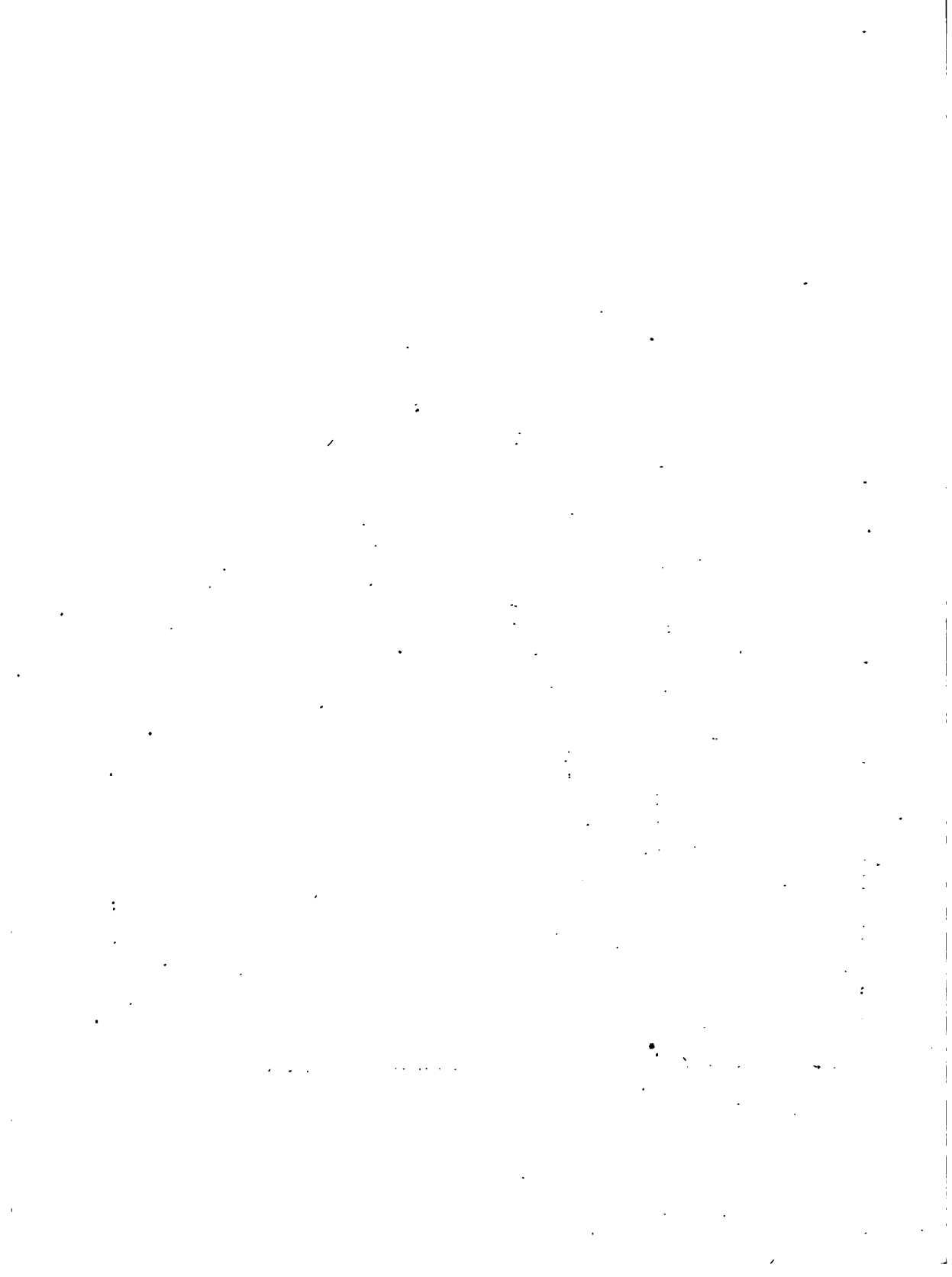
F I N I S.







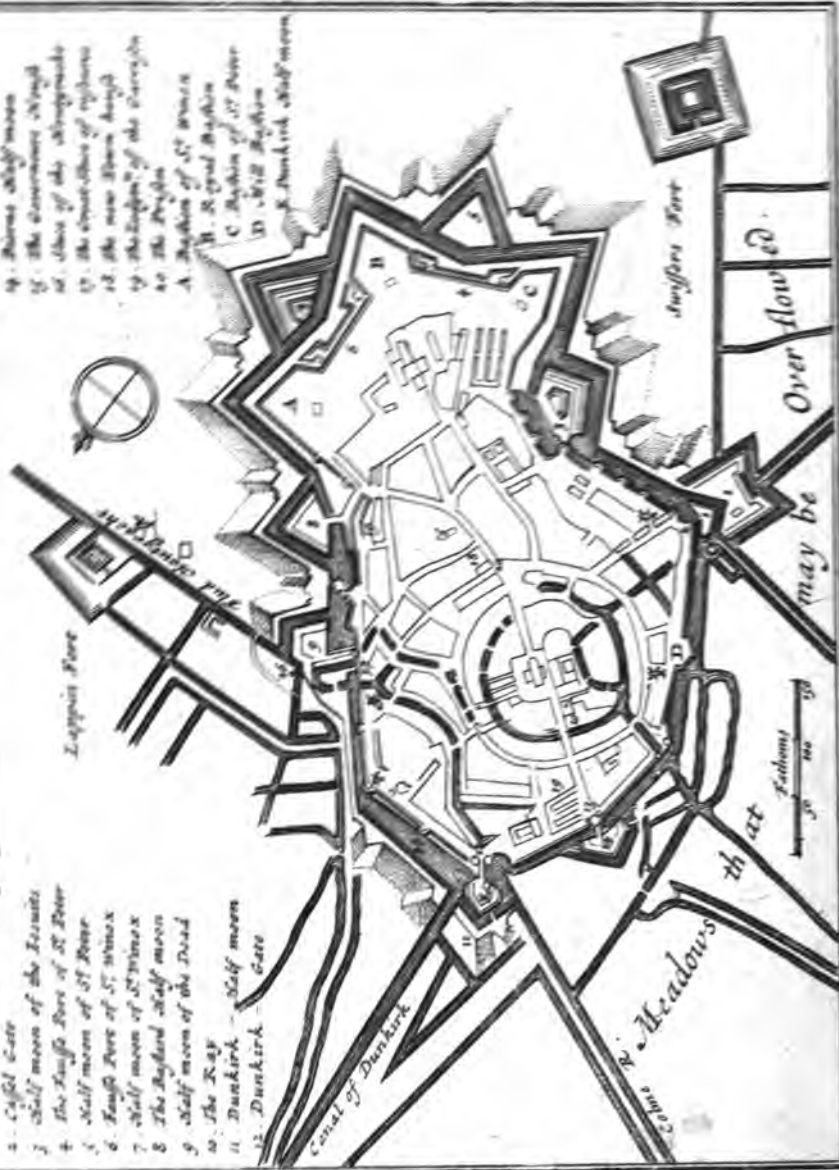


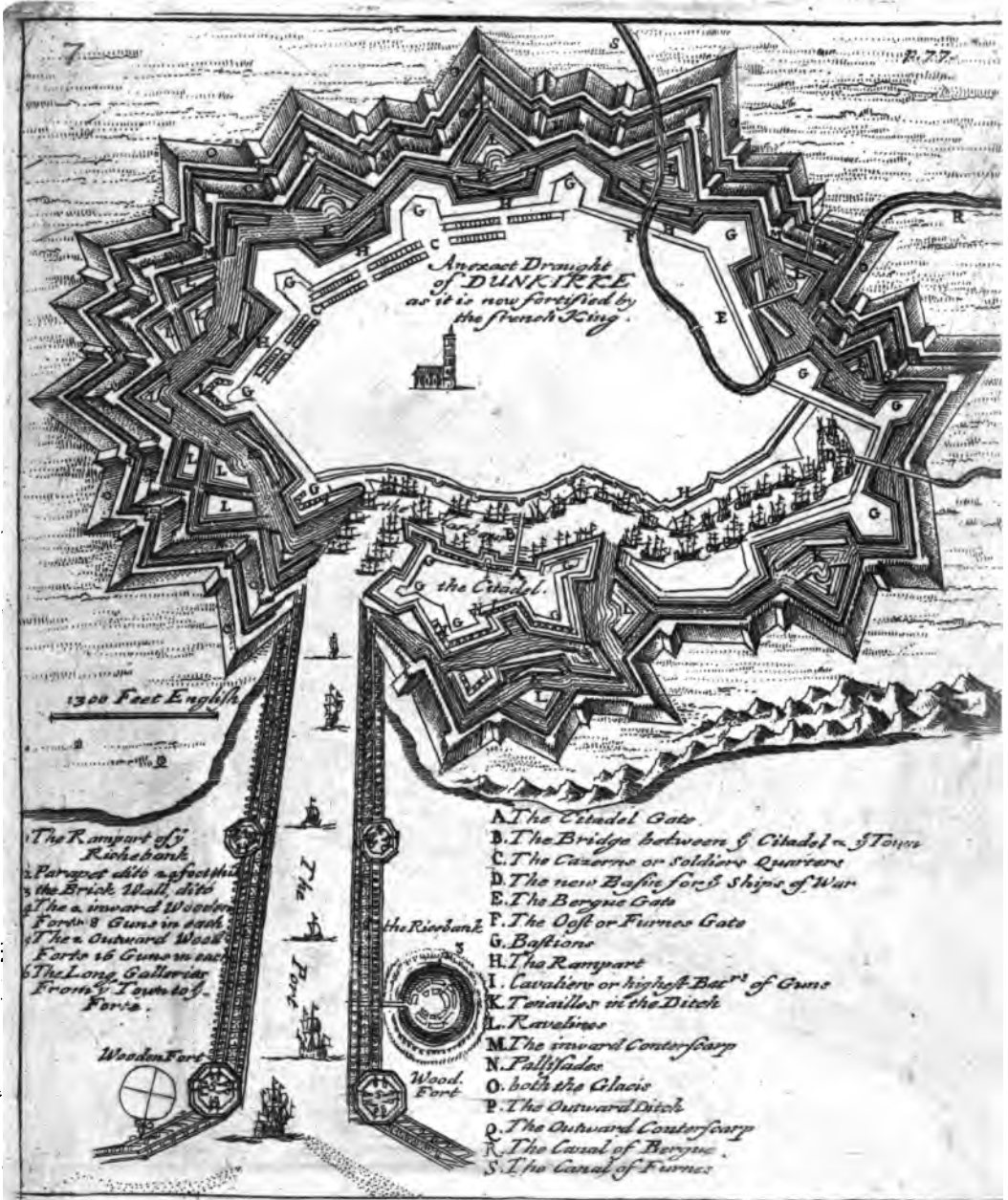


Handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is mostly illegible due to fading and the quality of the scan. Some words are difficult to decipher but appear to be in English. The text is arranged in several paragraphs, with some lines being more prominent than others. The overall appearance is that of a scanned document page with significant ghosting.

BERG ST. WINOX or WINOXBERG.

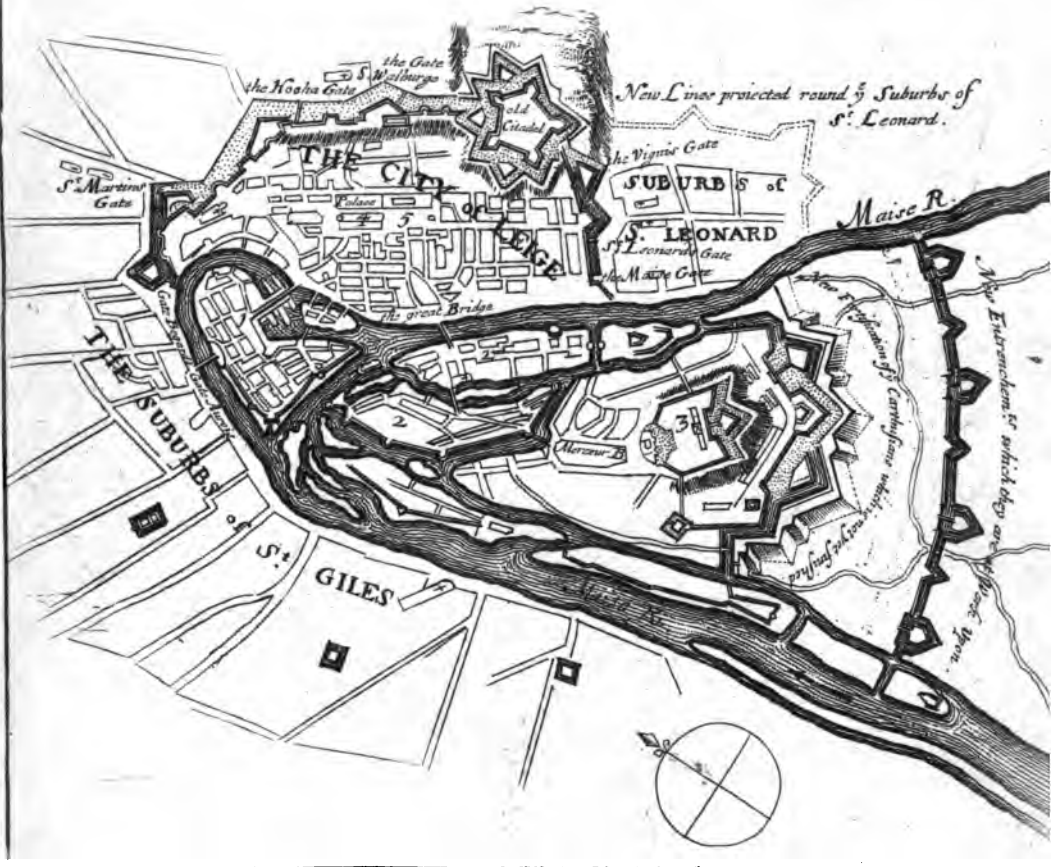
1. Half moon and Horn-work of Castle
2. Castle Gate
3. Half moon of the Islands
4. The English Port of St Peter
5. Half moon of St Peter
6. English Port of St. Winox
7. Half moon of St. Winox
8. The Bagford Half moon
9. Half moon of the Dead
10. The Key
11. Dunkirk - Half moon Gate
12. Dunkirk
13. Dunkirk Half moon
14. Dunkirk
15. The Government Wharf
16. The street of the Kingsgate
17. The street of the Kingsgate
18. The new Stone bridge
19. The English of the Kingsgate
20. The English
21. A Half moon of St. Winox
22. Royal Bastion
23. Bastion of St Peter
24. Will Bastion
25. Dunkirk Half moon

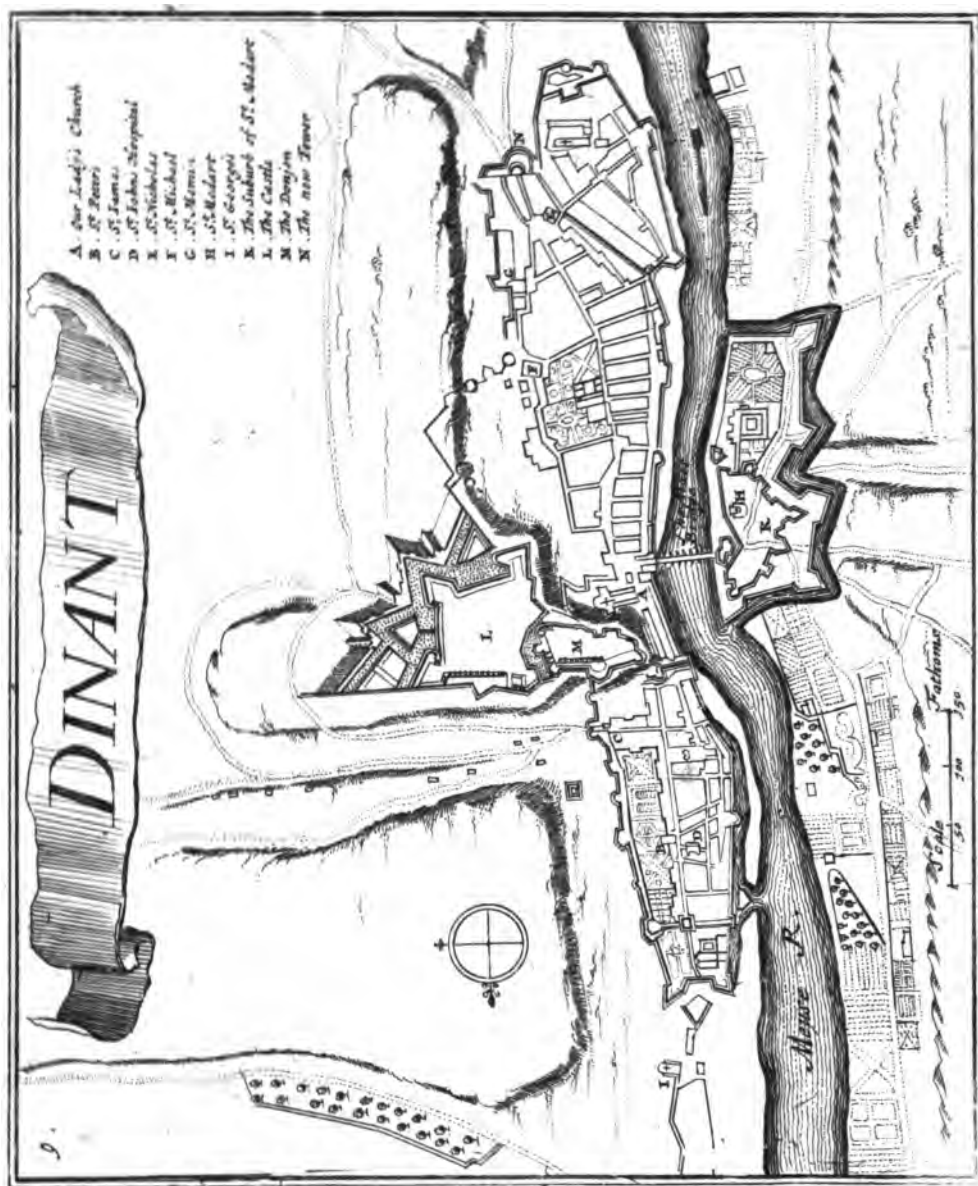


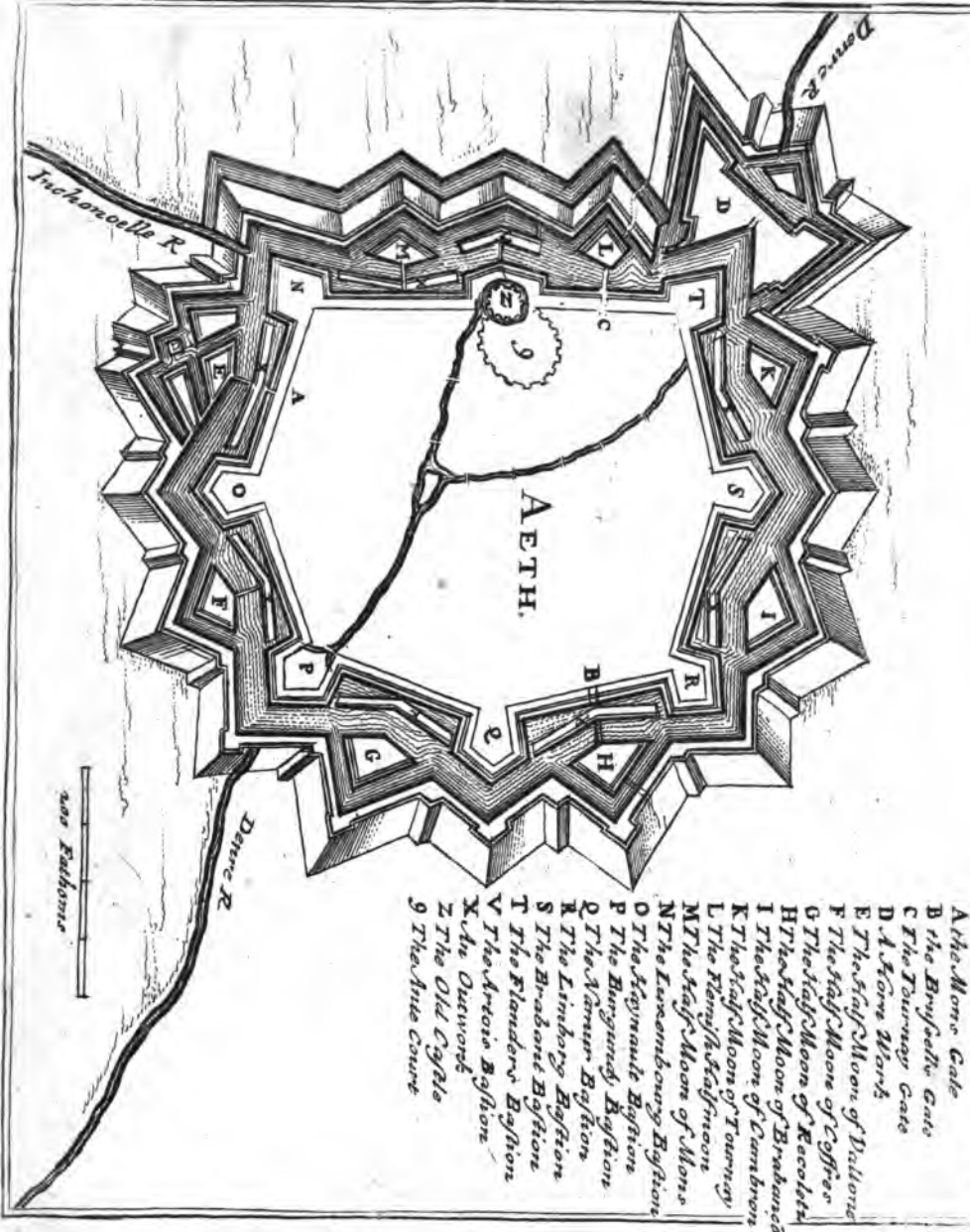


- 1 the Island of Lige
- 2 the Quarters of the Outer Moise
- 3 the New Citadell of S. Carthusians
- 4 S. Lamberts Cathedra
- 5 The great Market

LEICE.



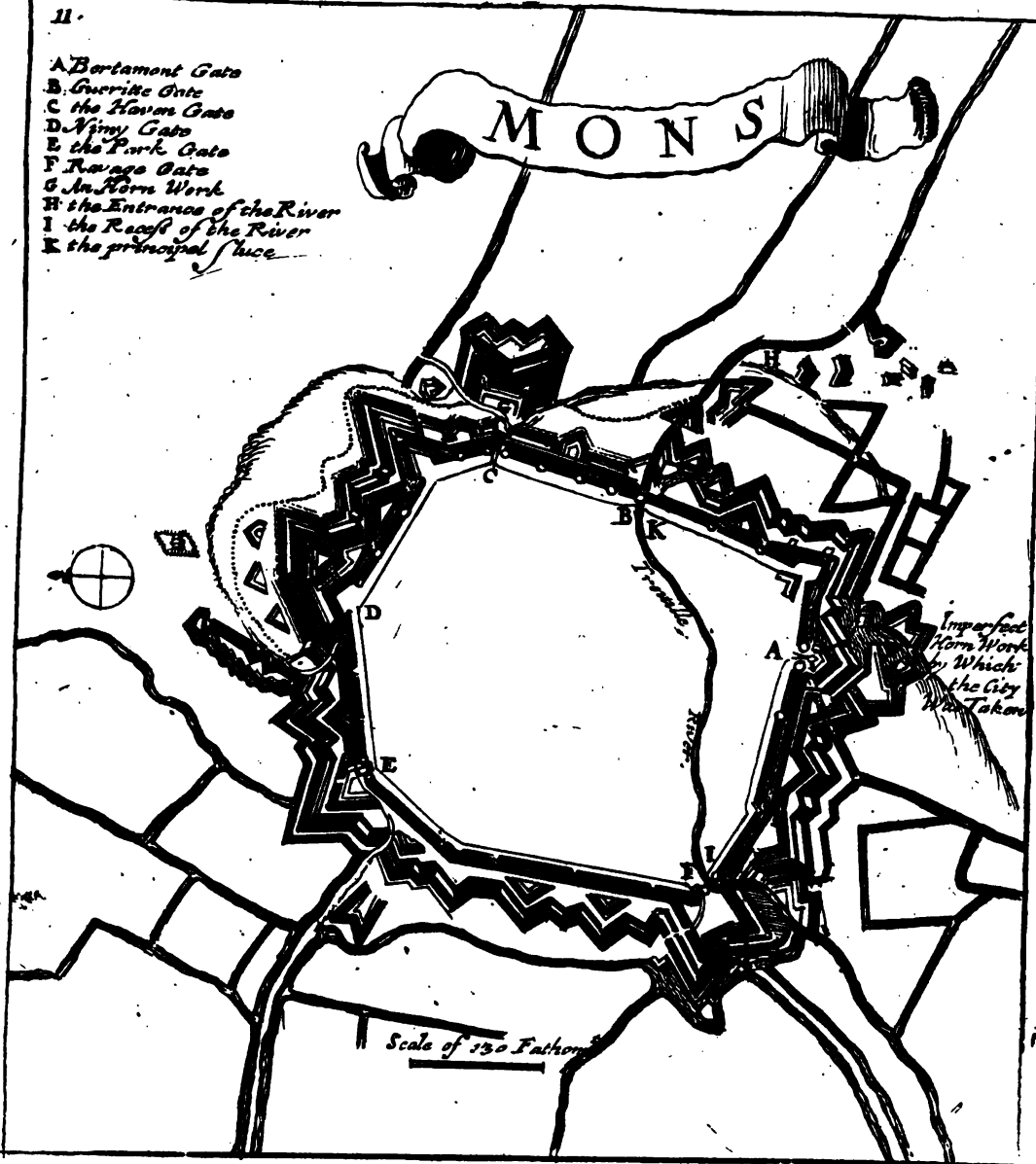




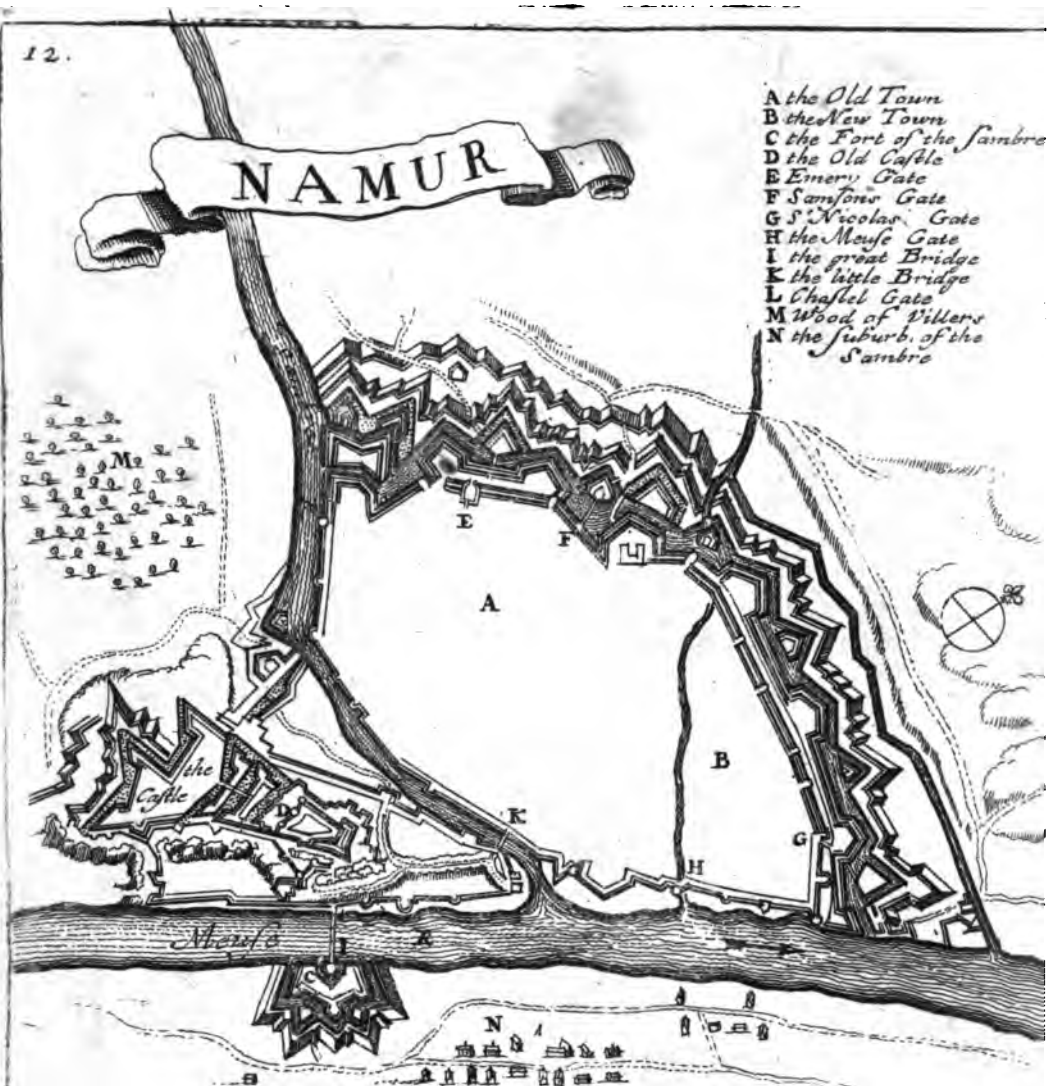


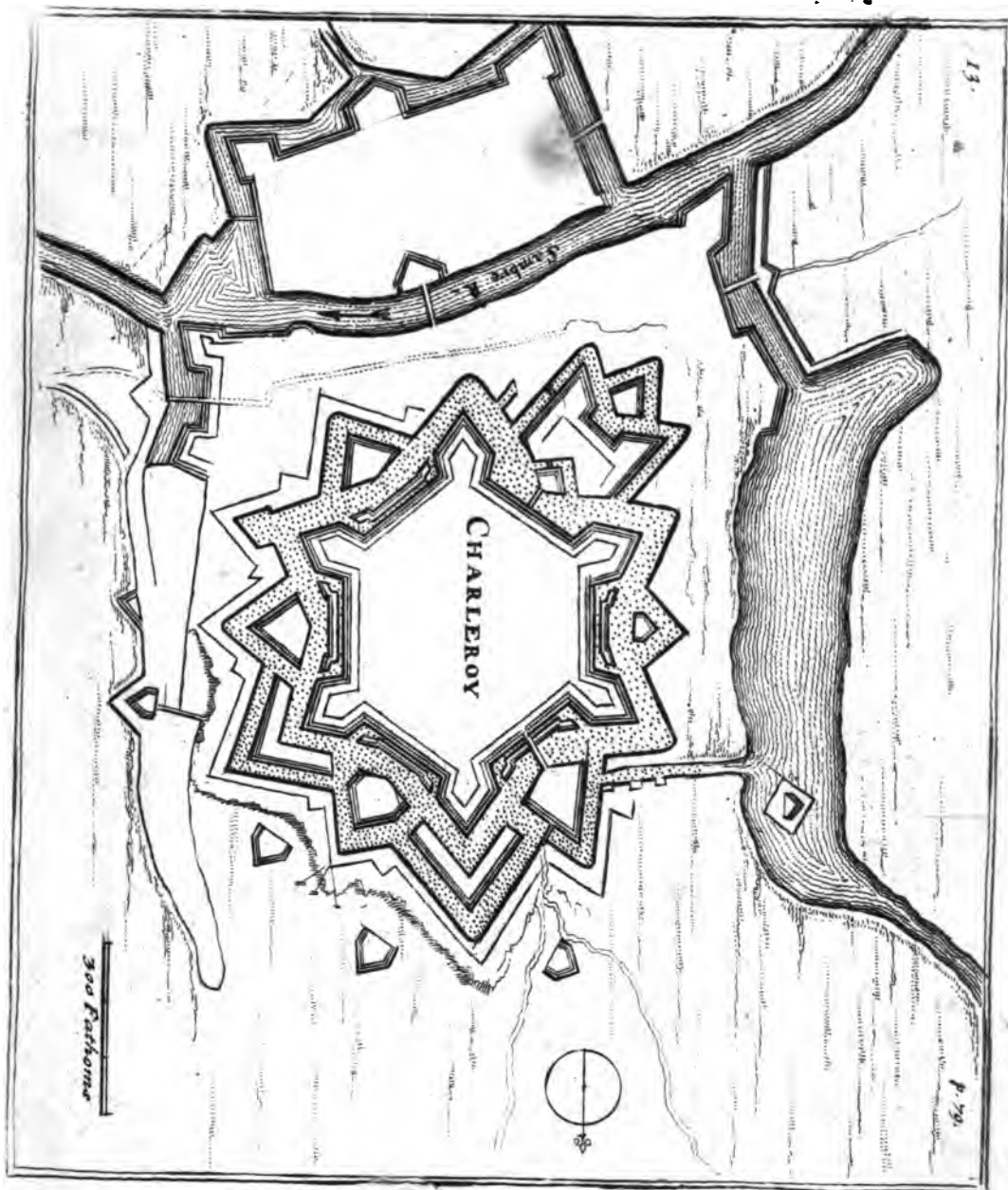
11.

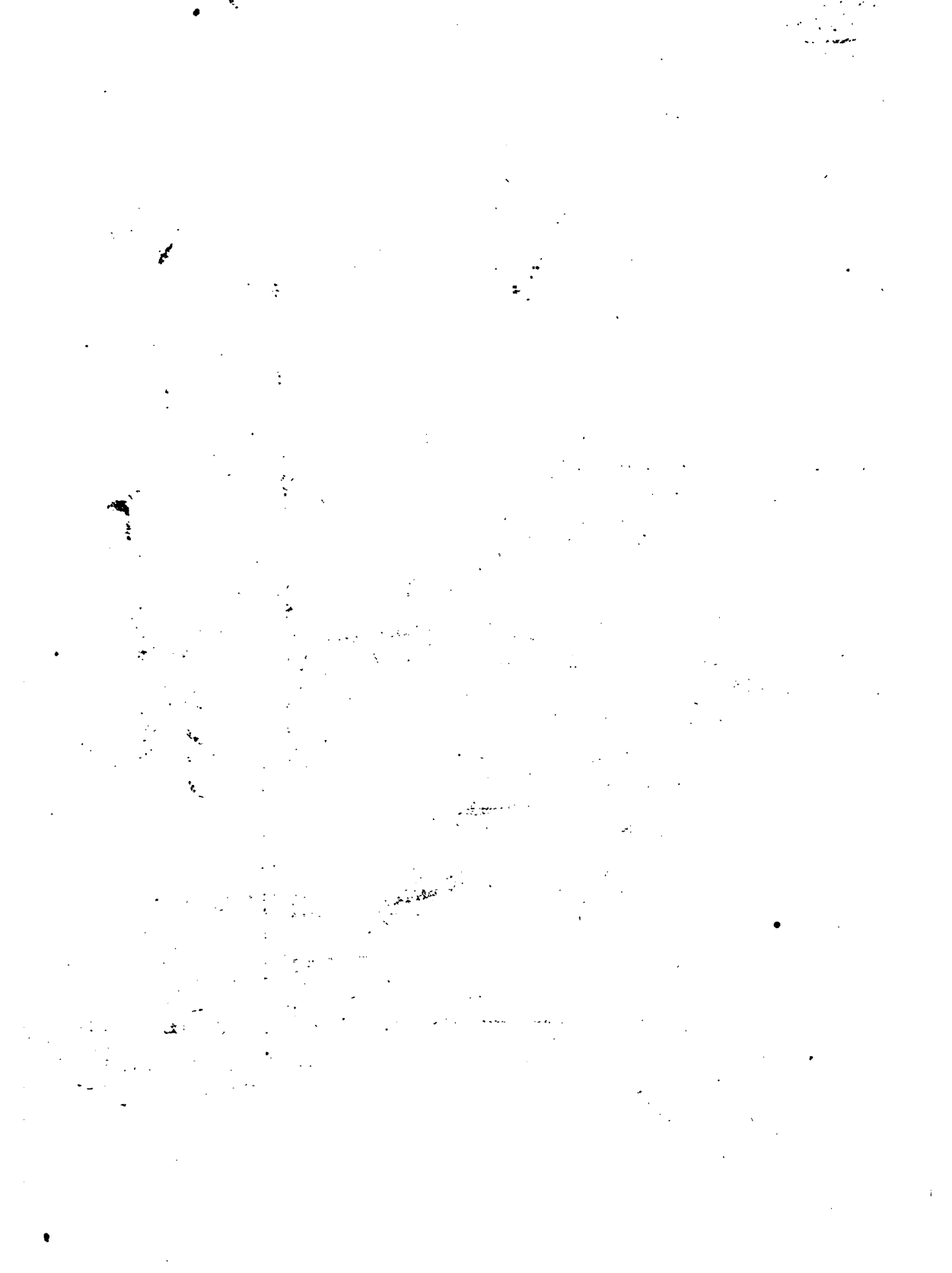
- A Bertamont Gate
- B Guerrite Gate
- C the Haines Gate
- D Army Gate
- E the Park Gate
- F Ravage Gate
- G An Horn Work
- H the Entrance of the River
- I the Reach of the River
- K the principal sluice

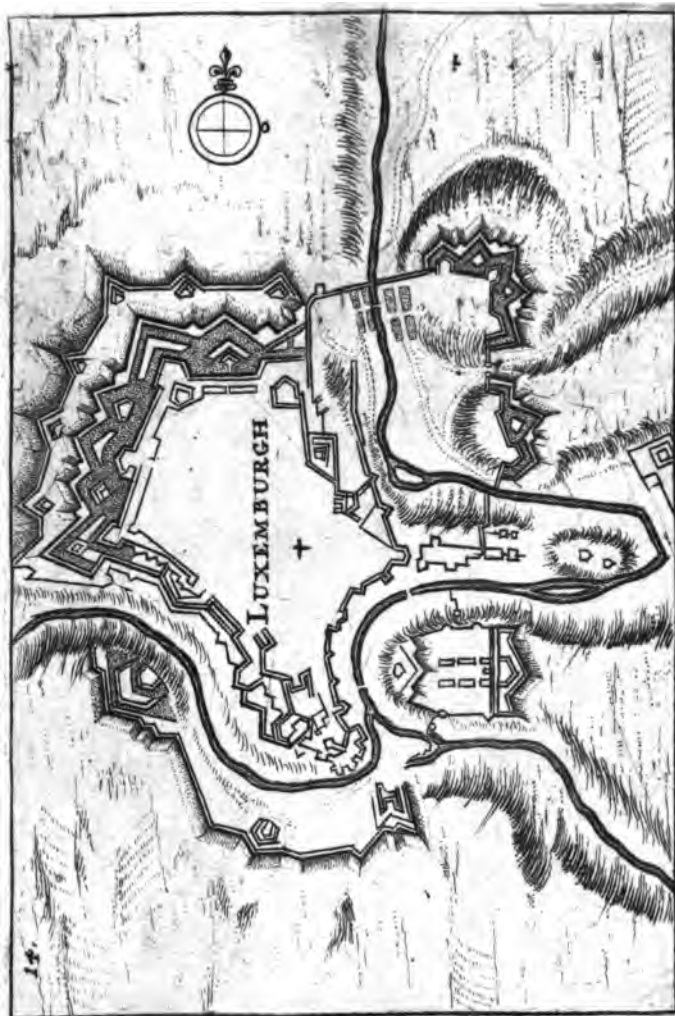


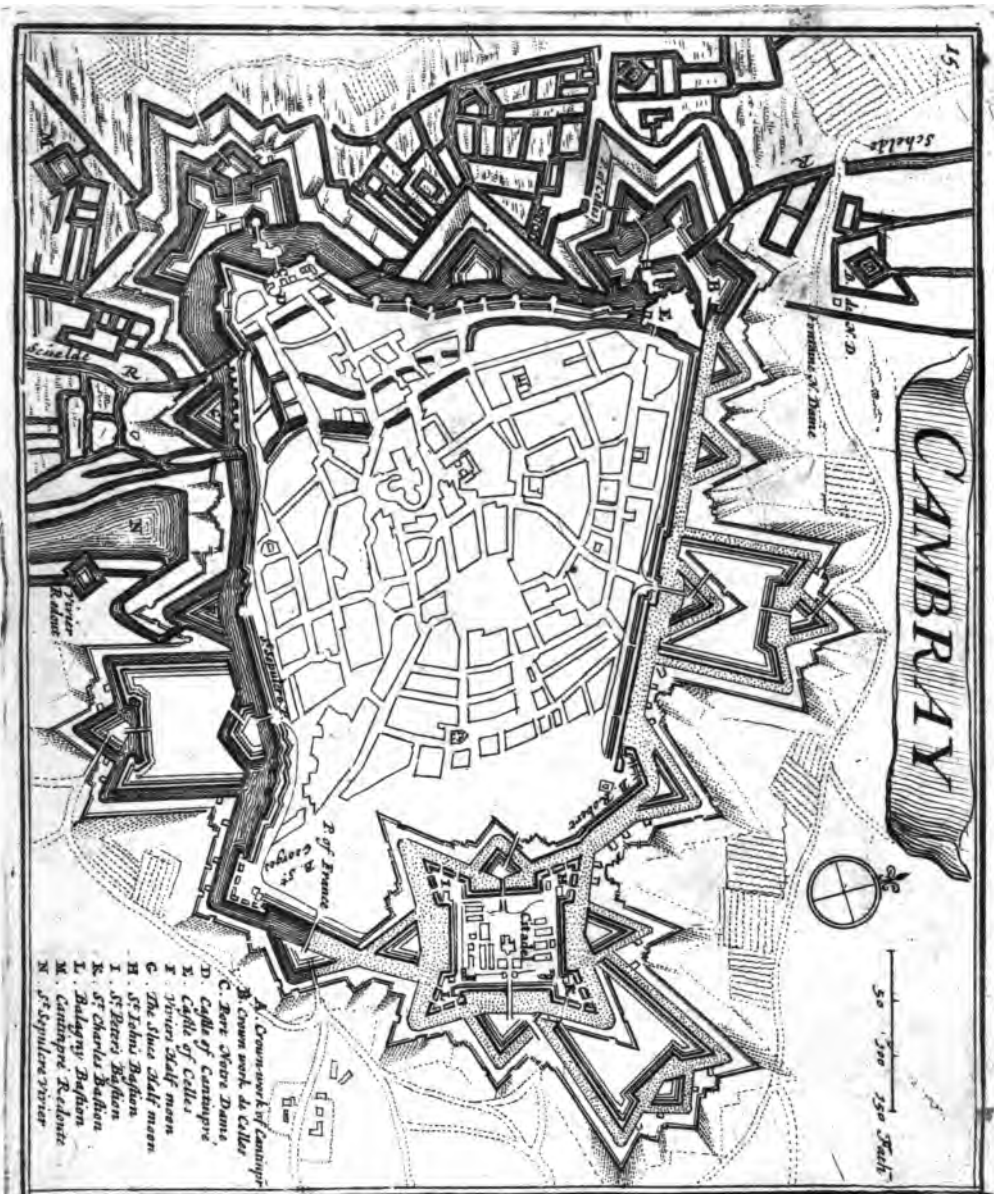
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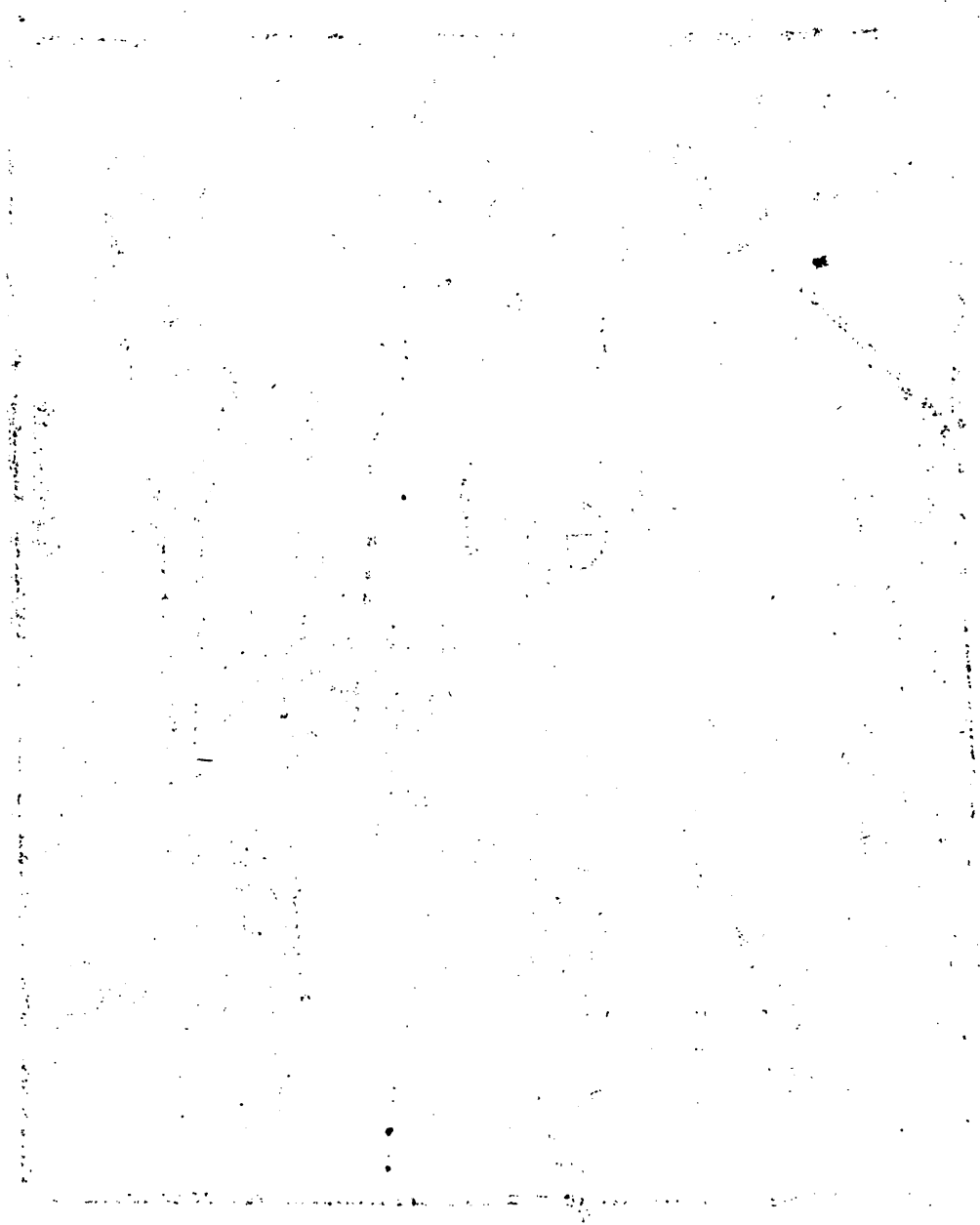


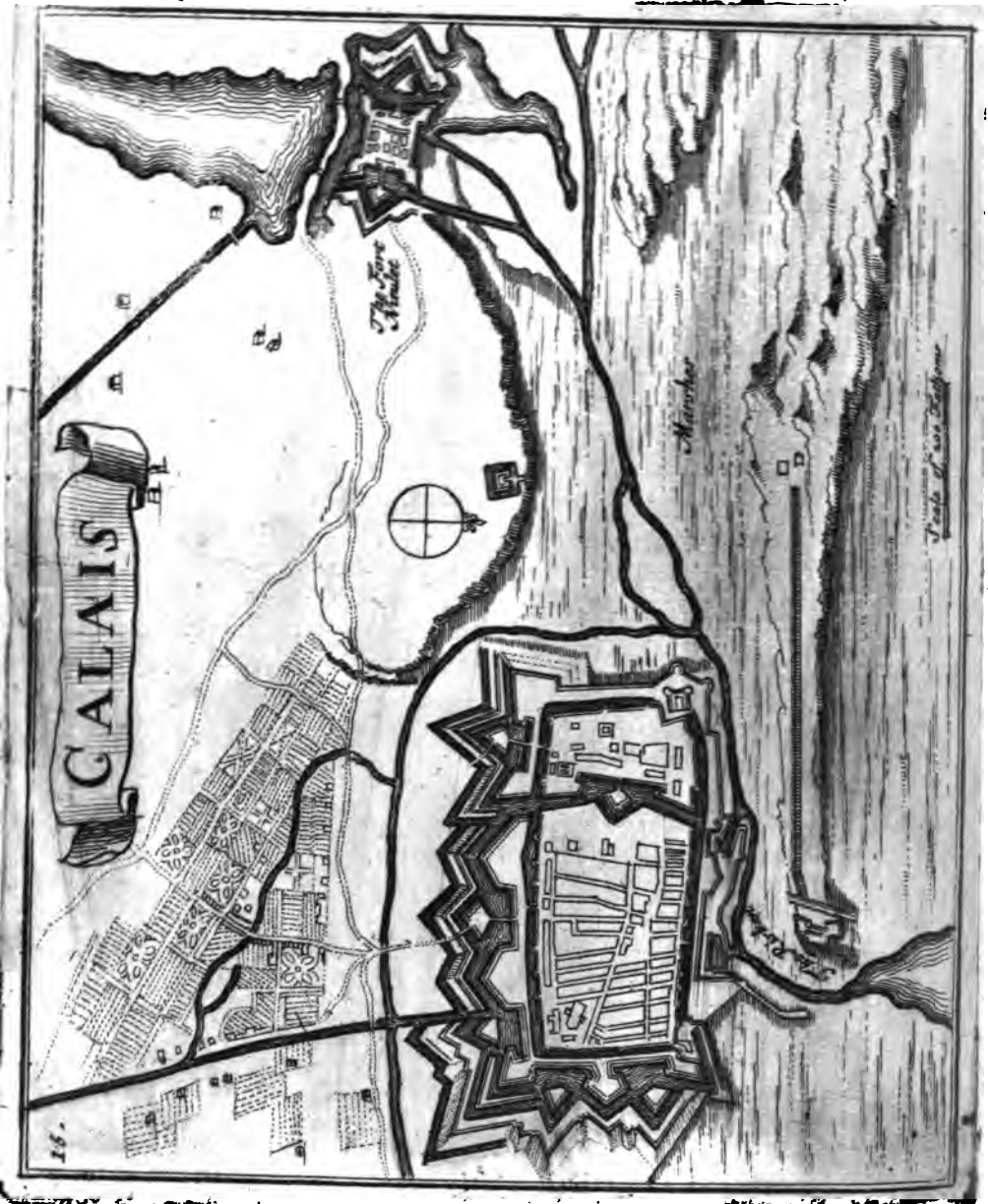








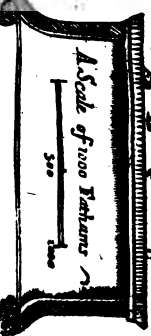




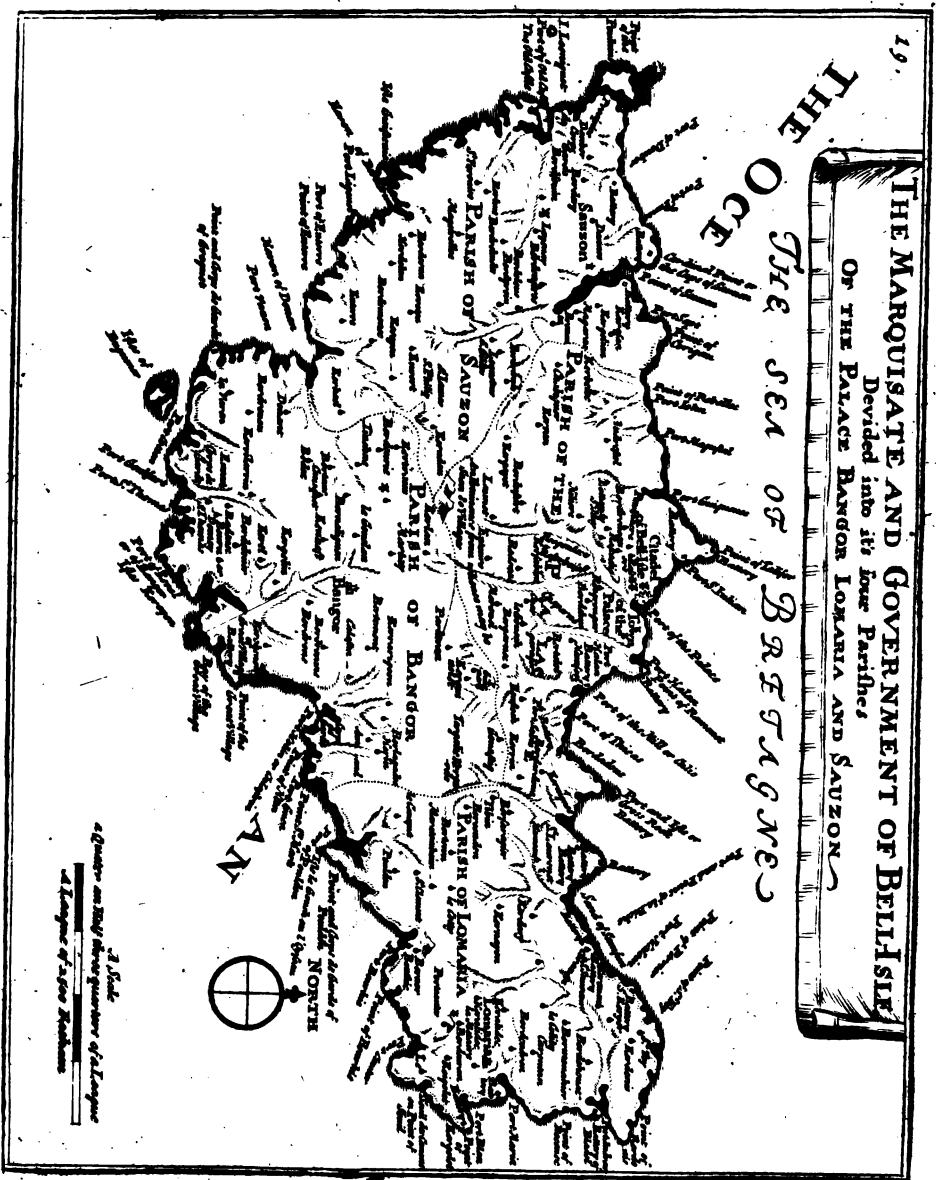
T H E O C E A N

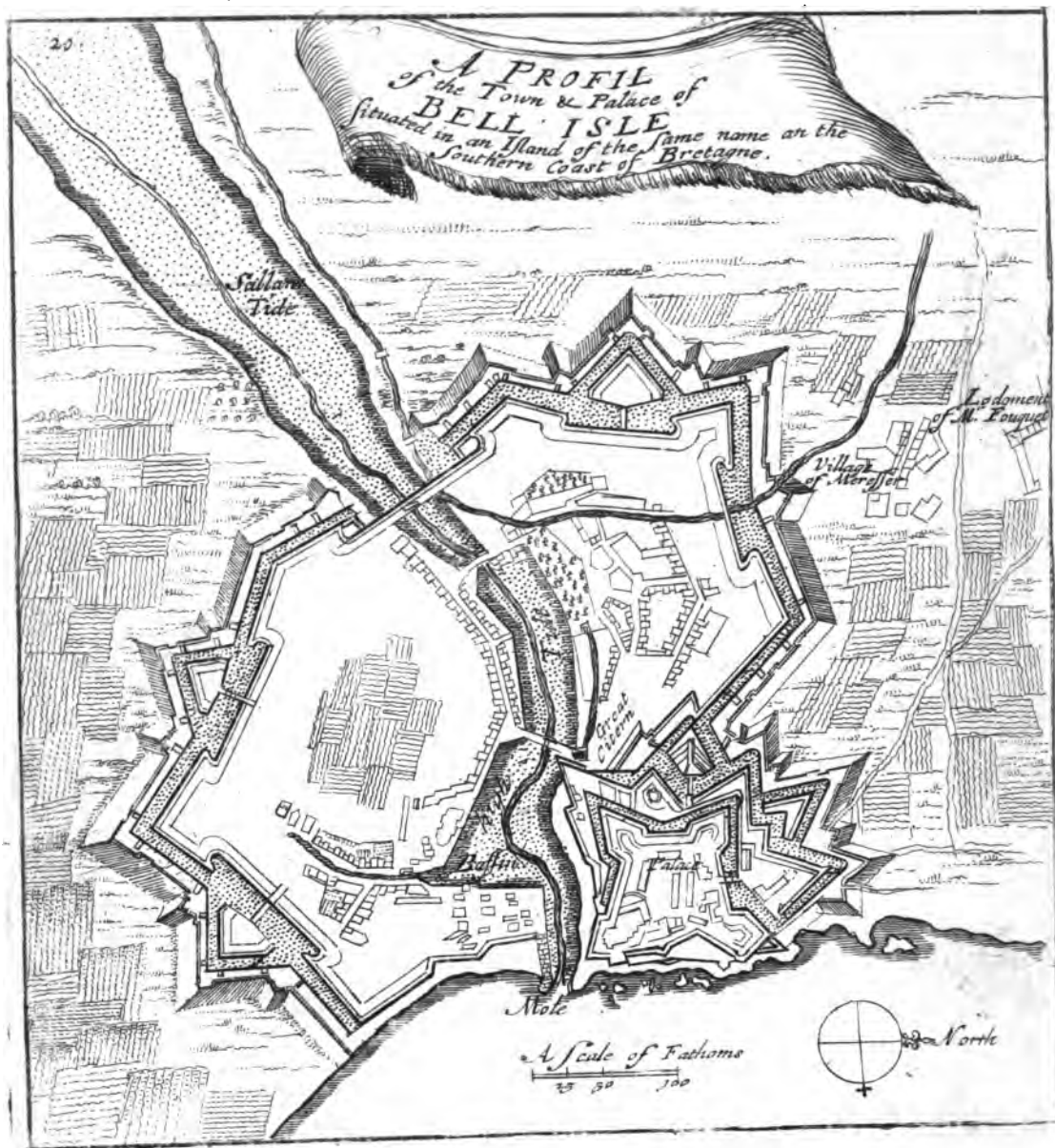


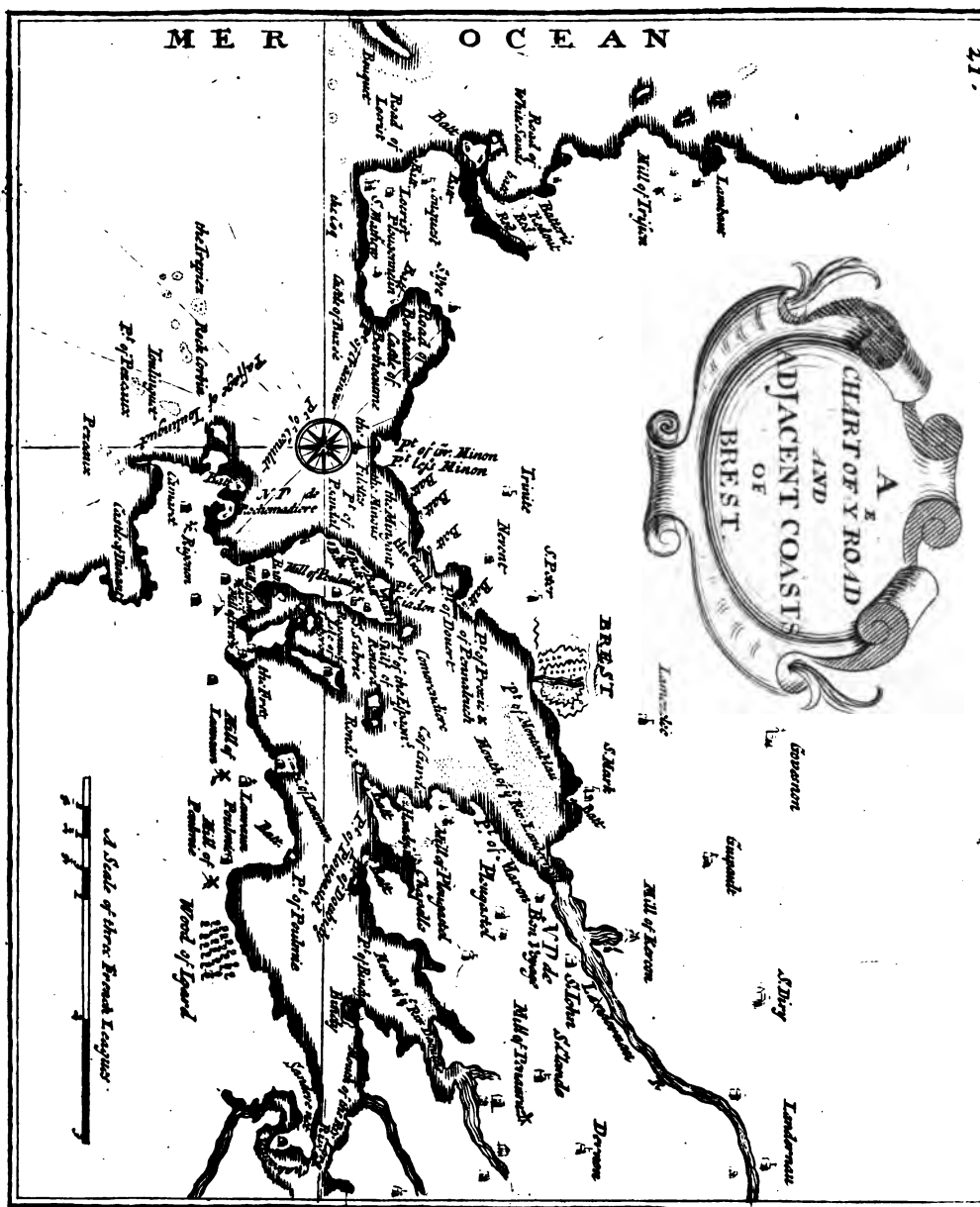
PARTICULAR CHART
of the Road and Adjacent Coasts
of S. M. A. L. O.
as also of the Mouth of the
RIVER DINAN
as they appear at
the Lowest Tides





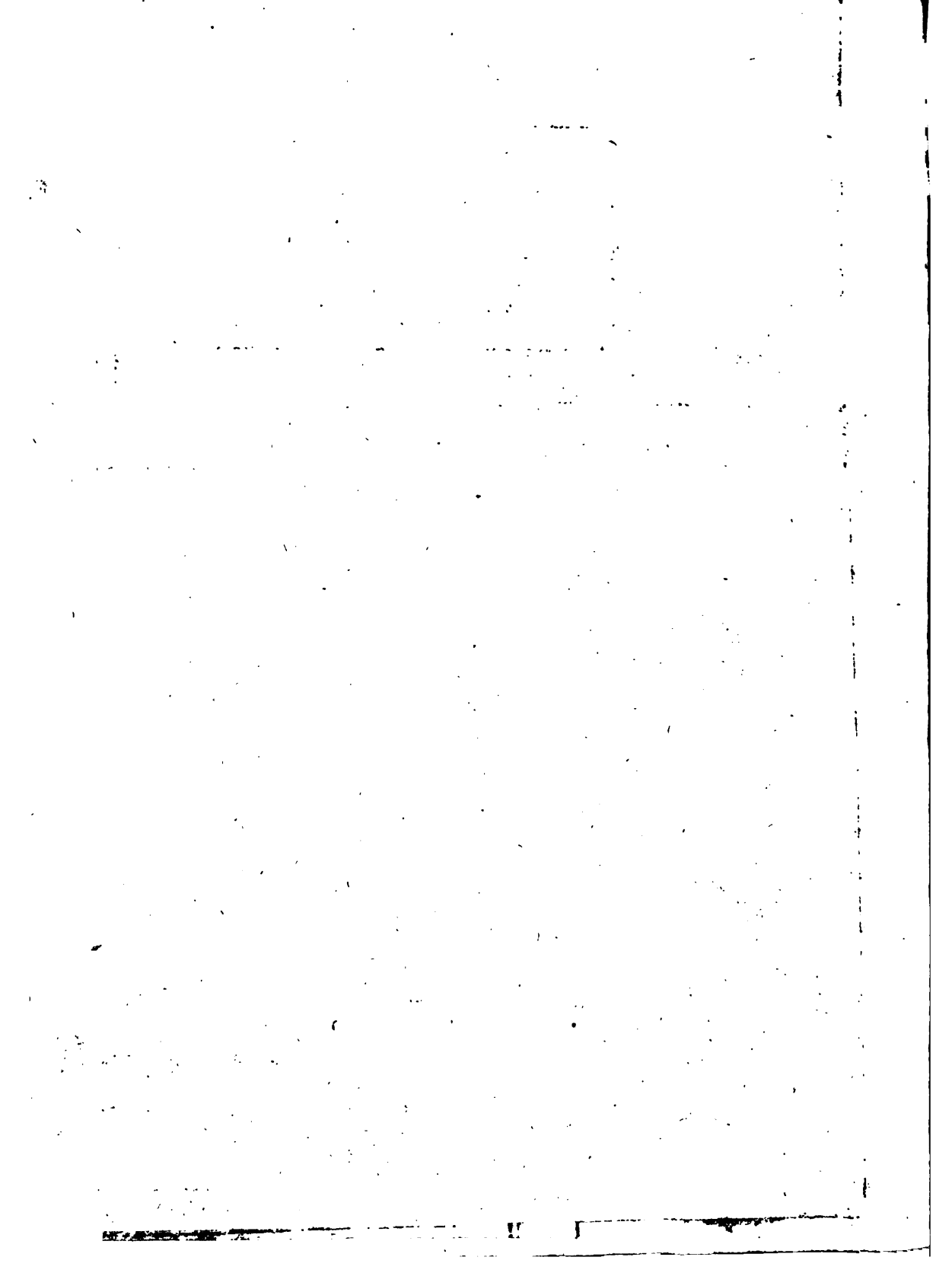


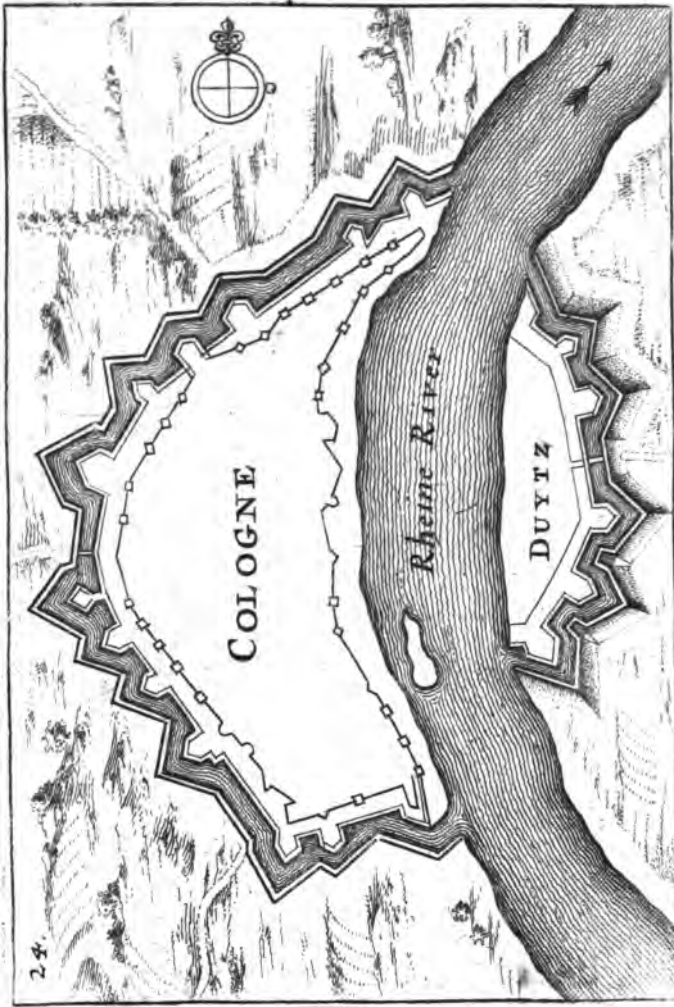


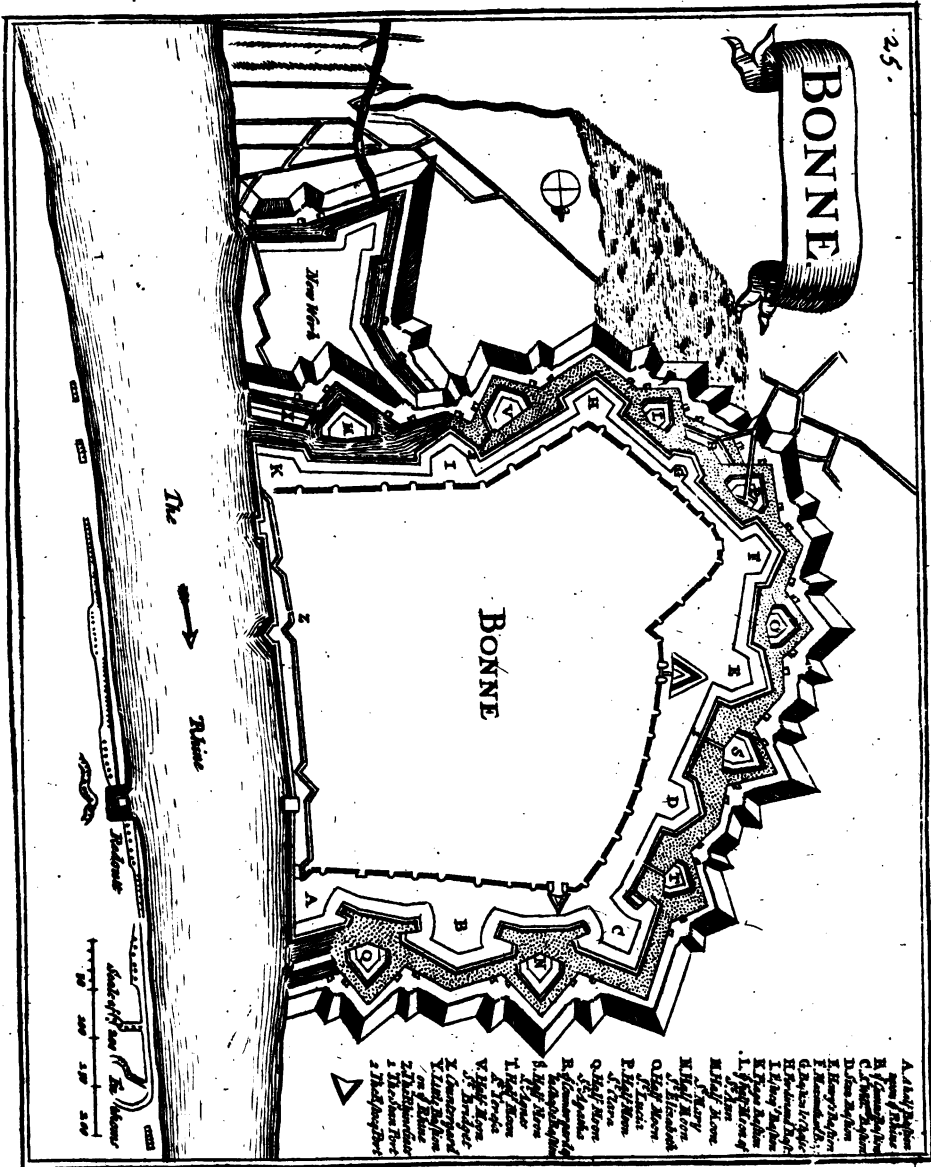


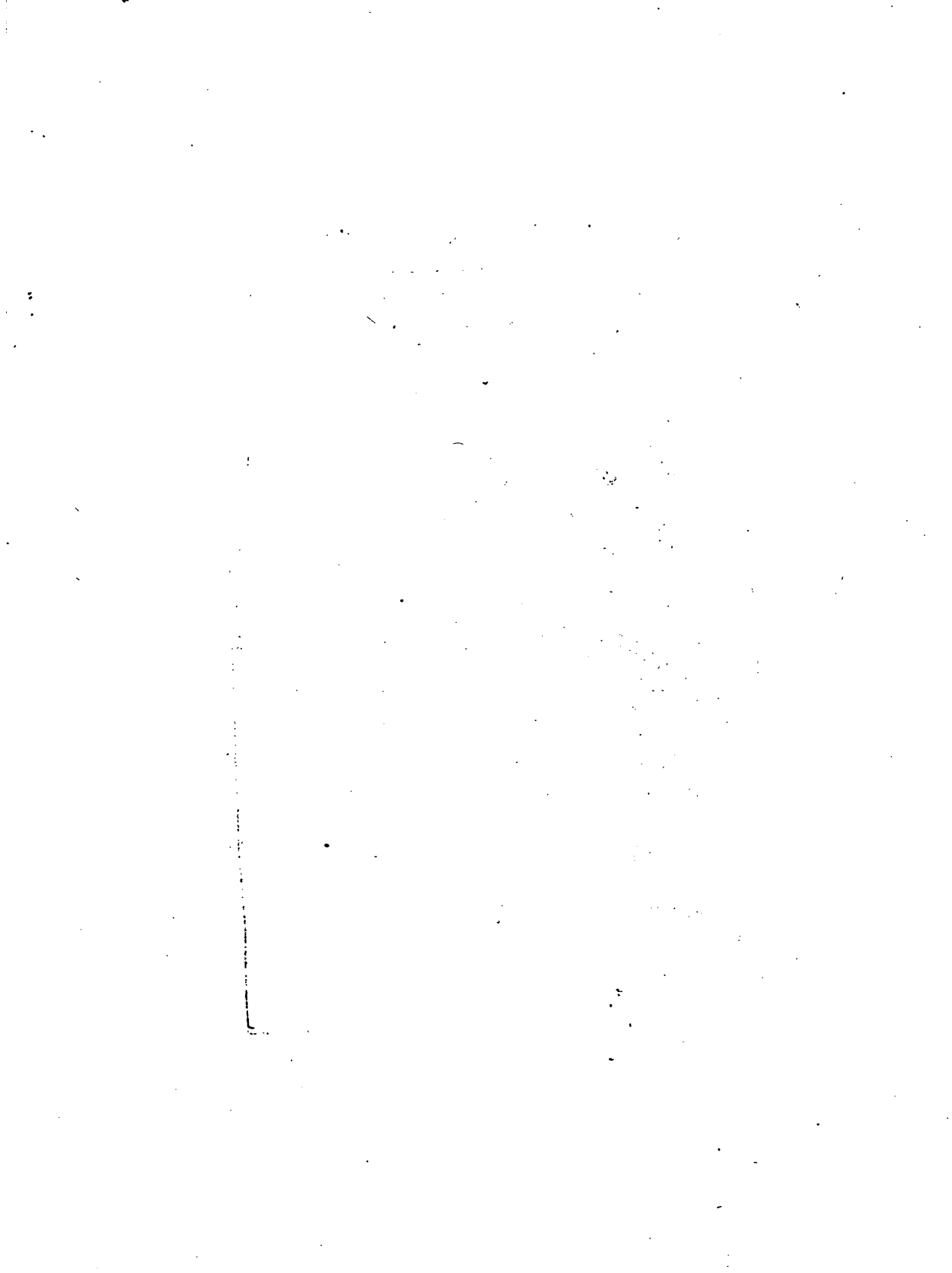


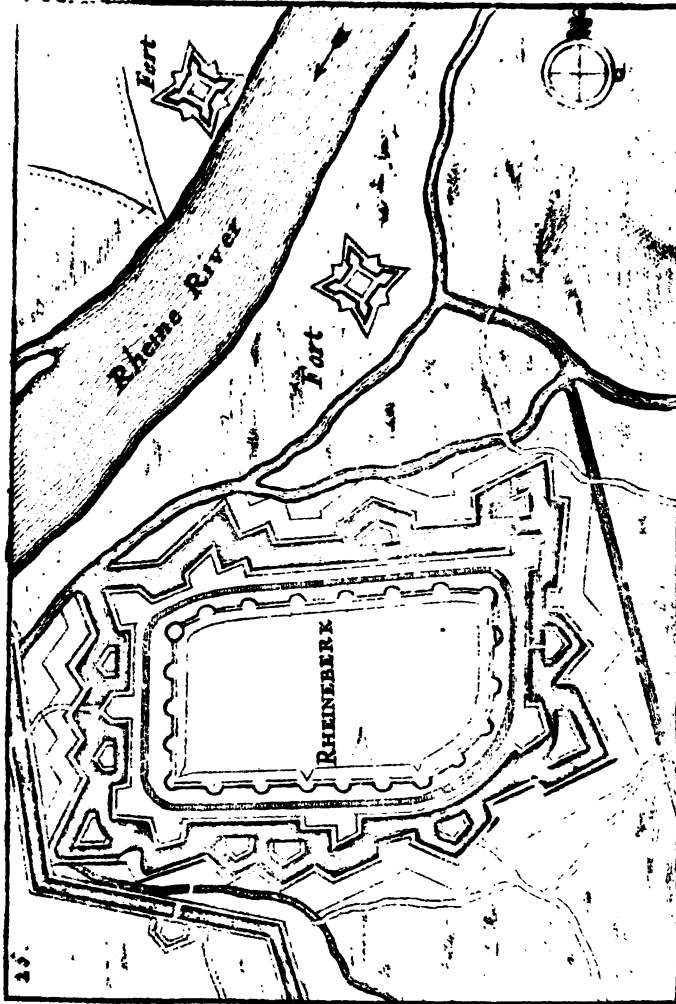


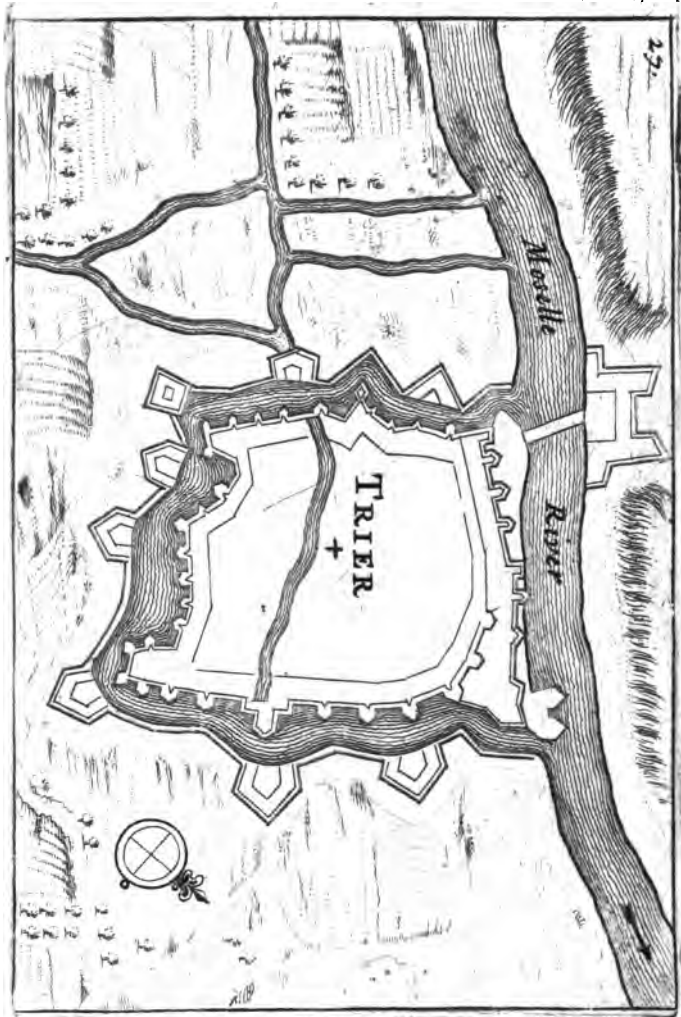




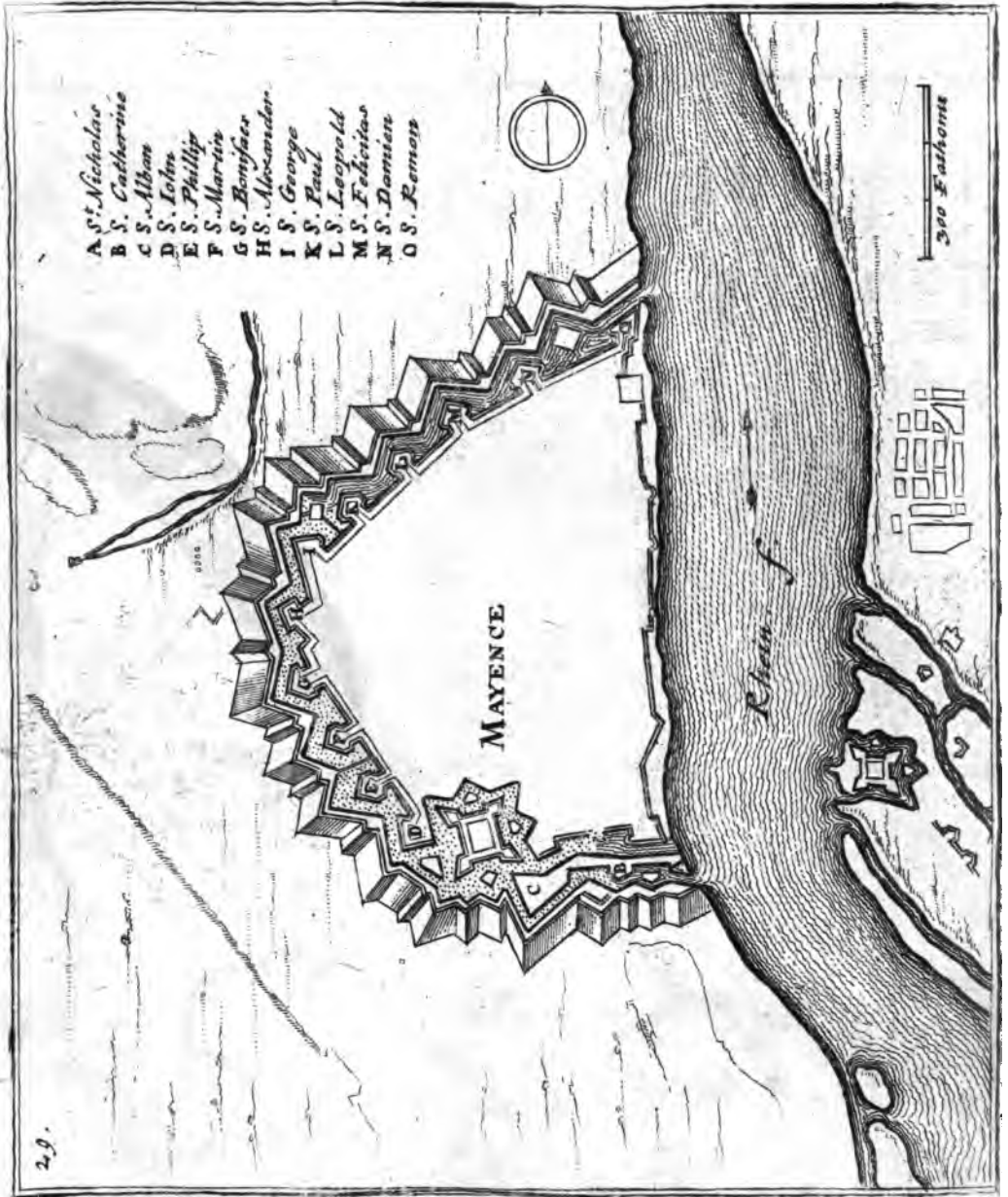




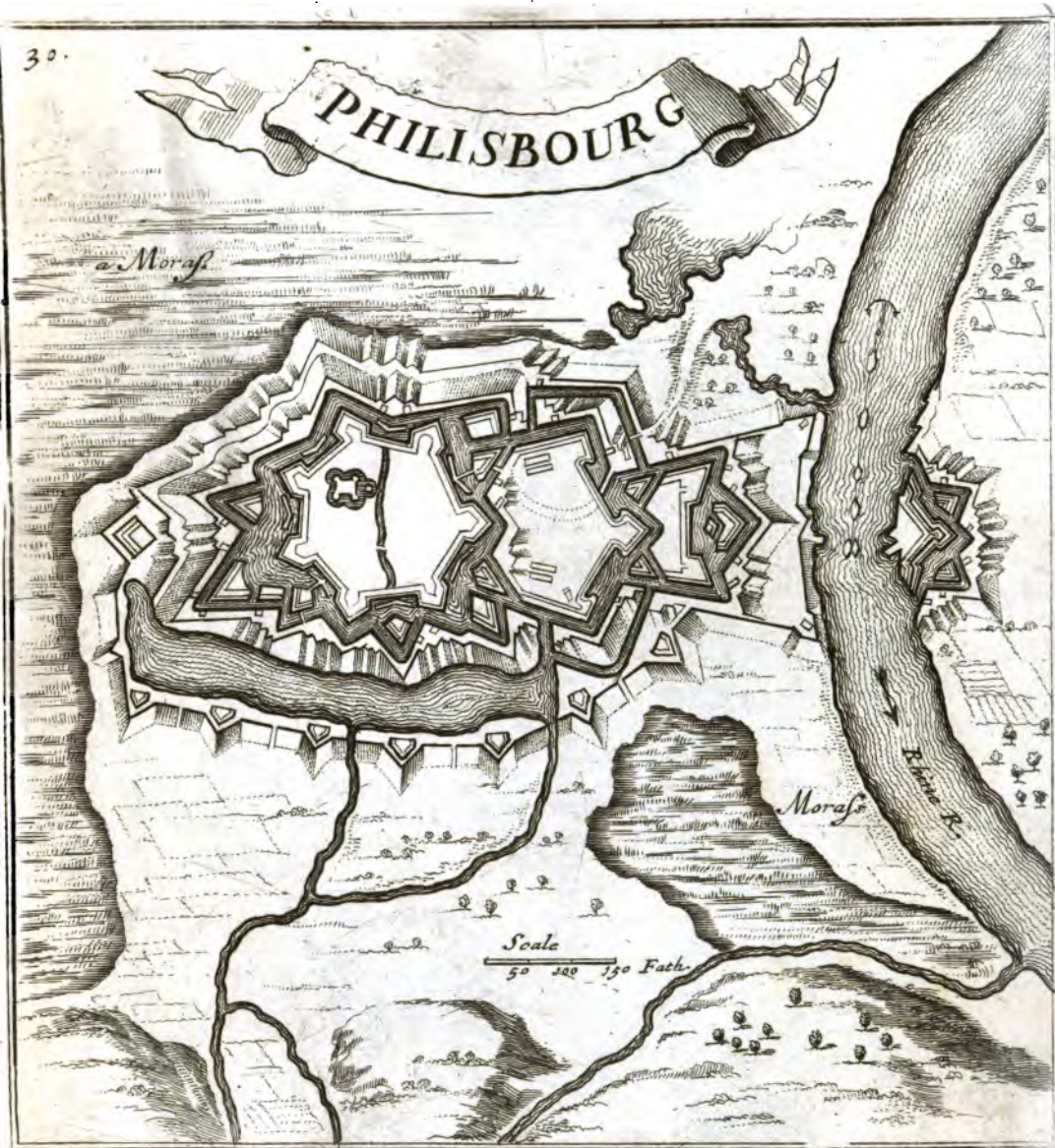


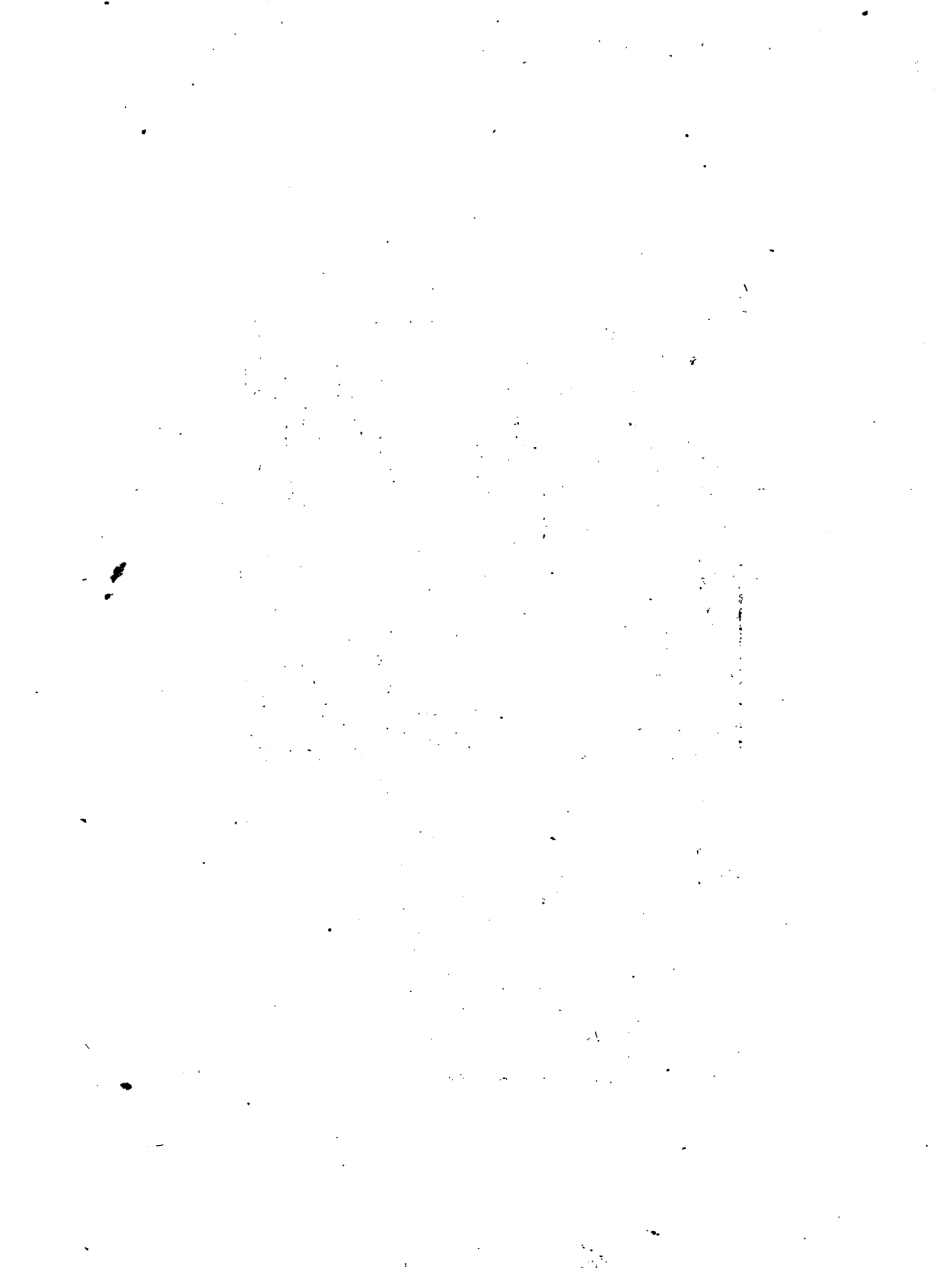


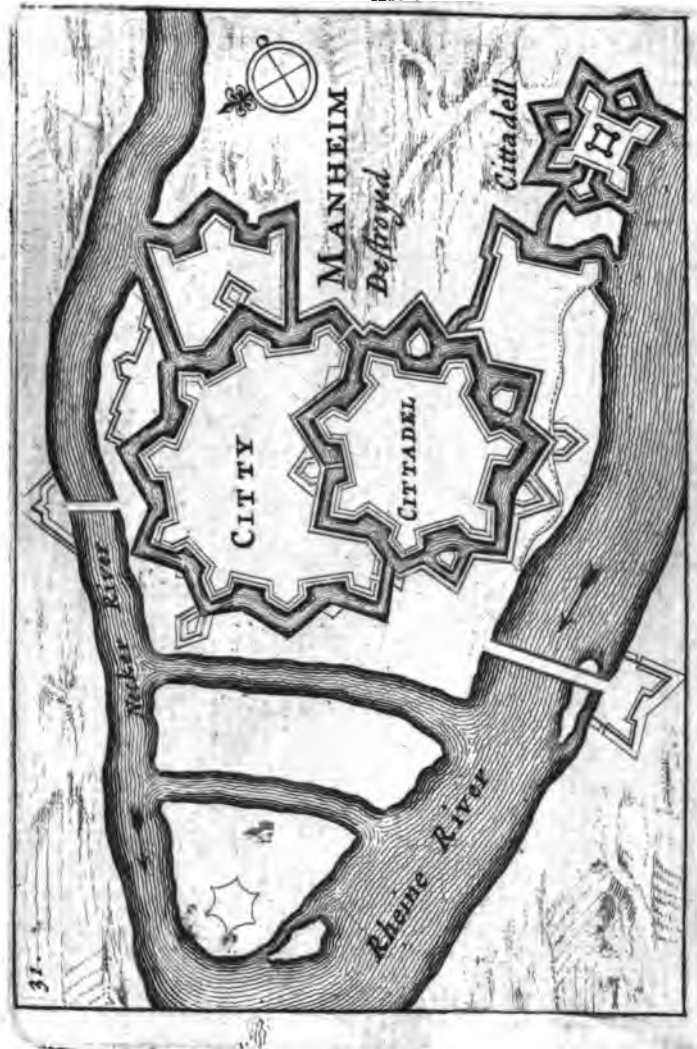


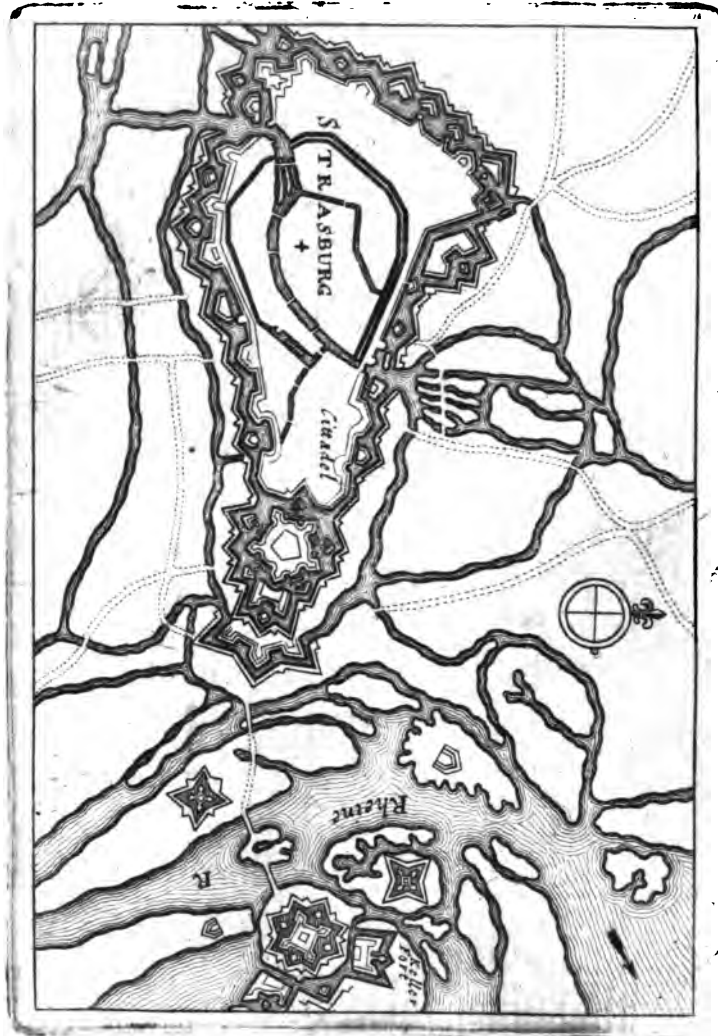


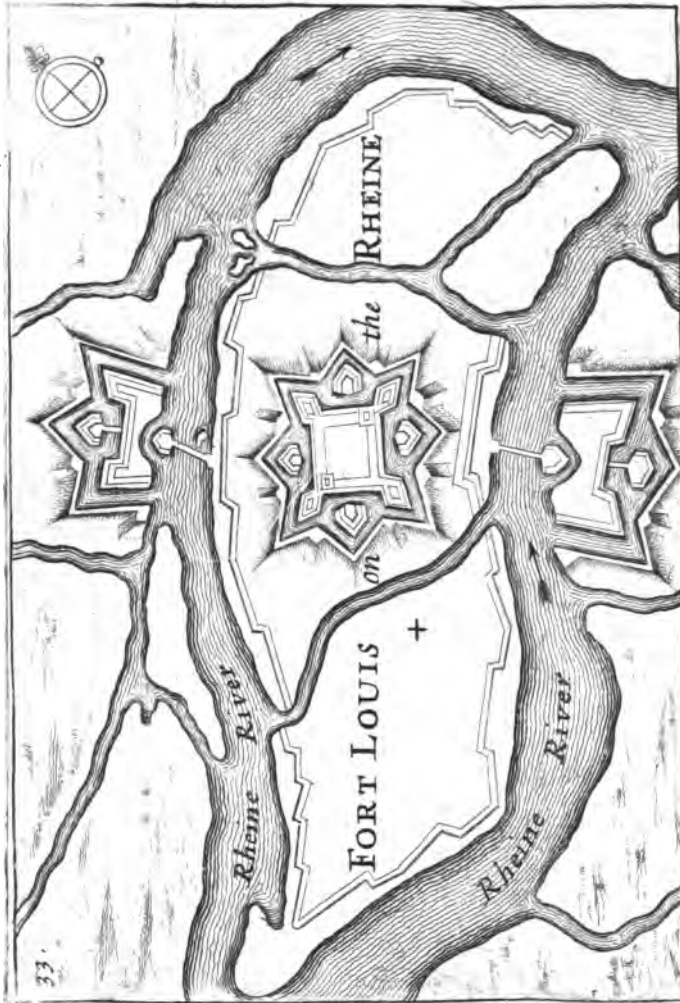
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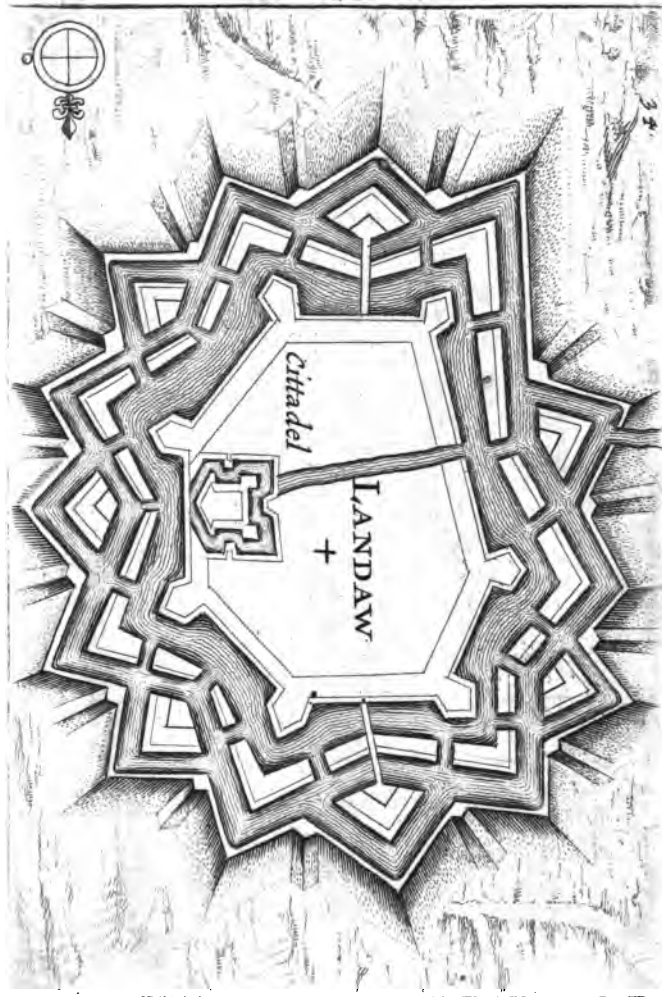




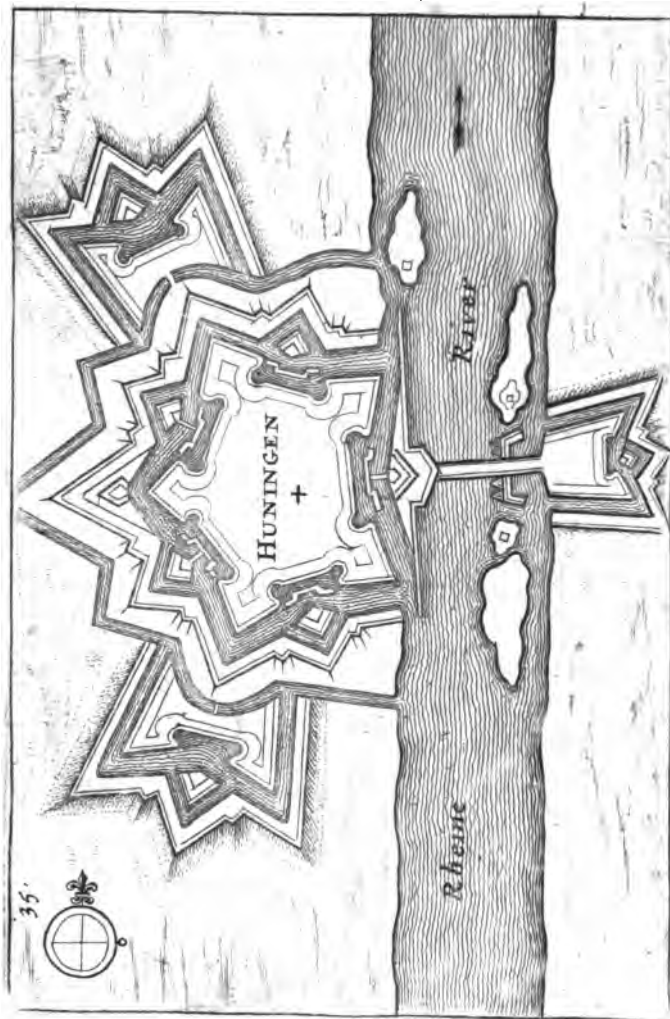


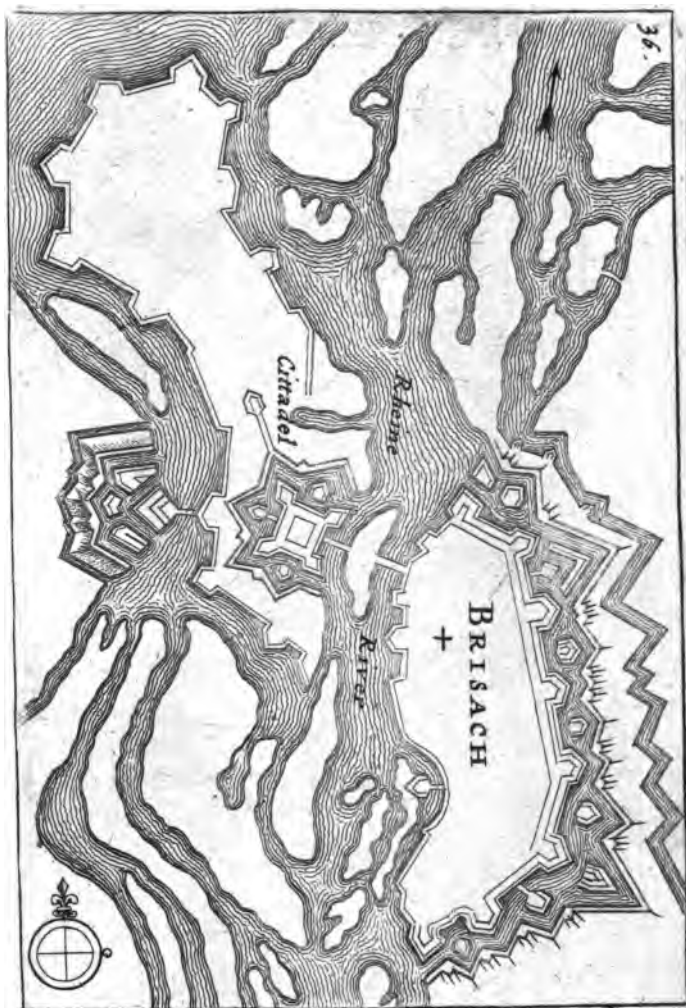


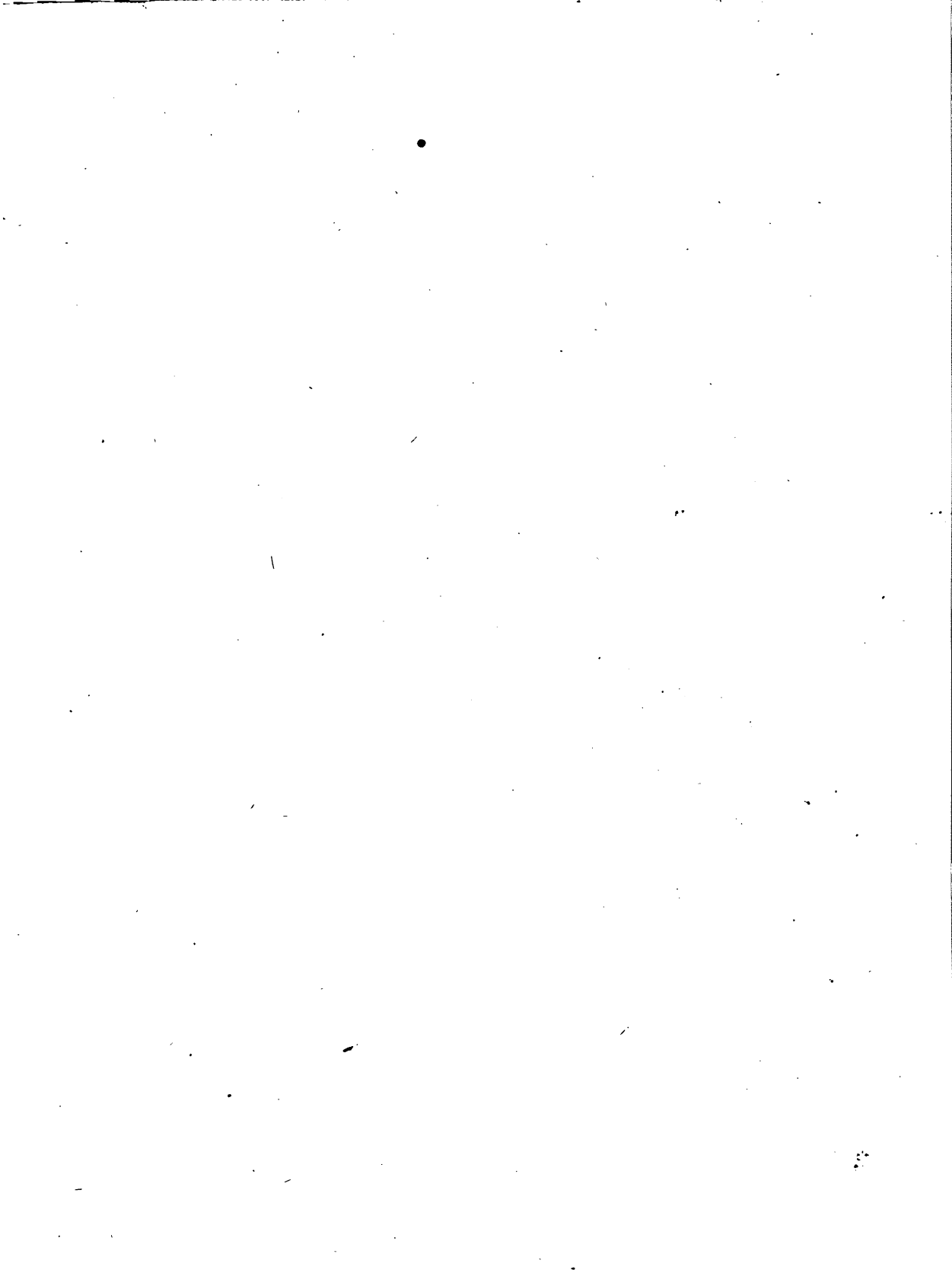


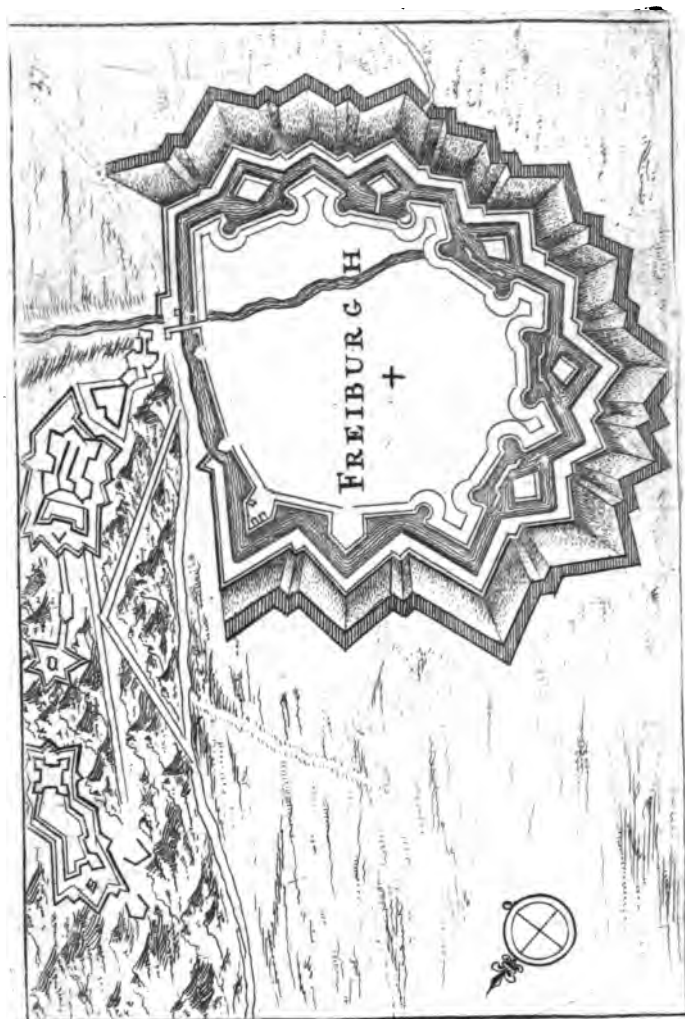


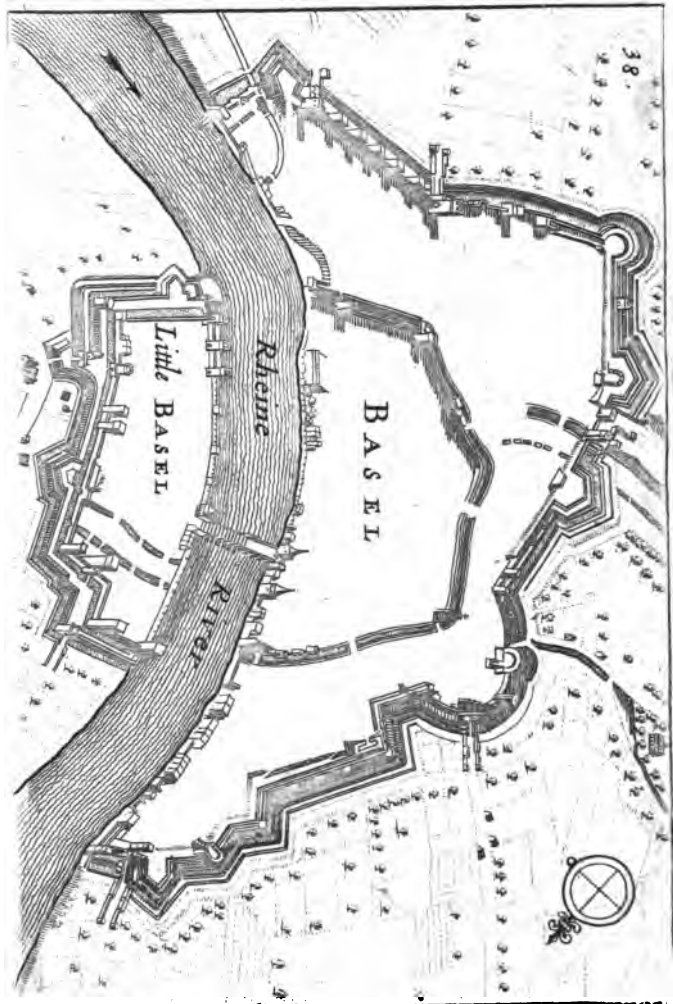




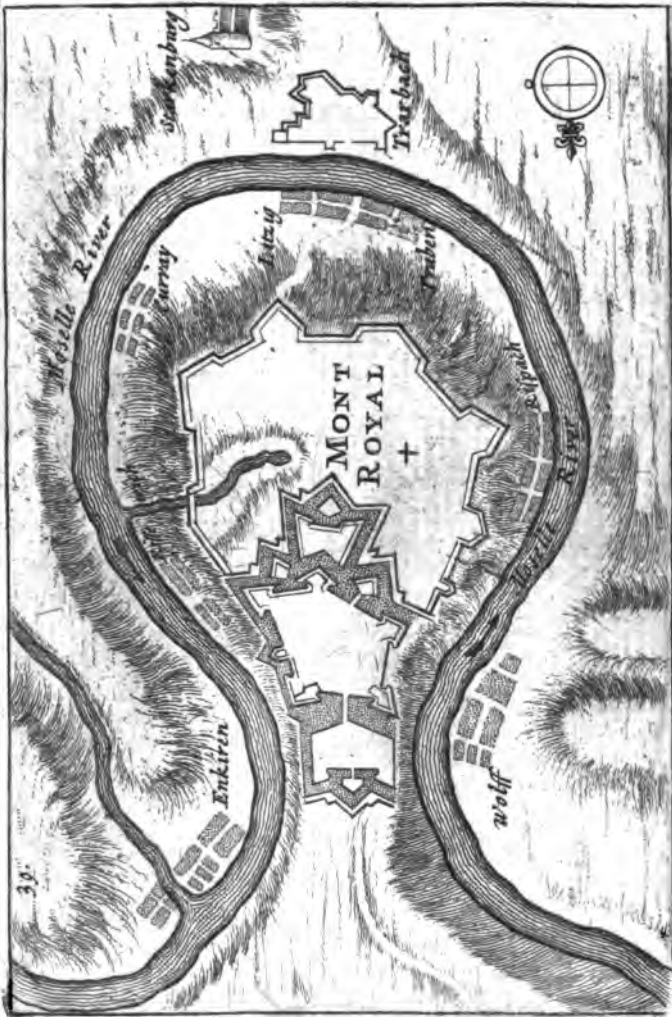


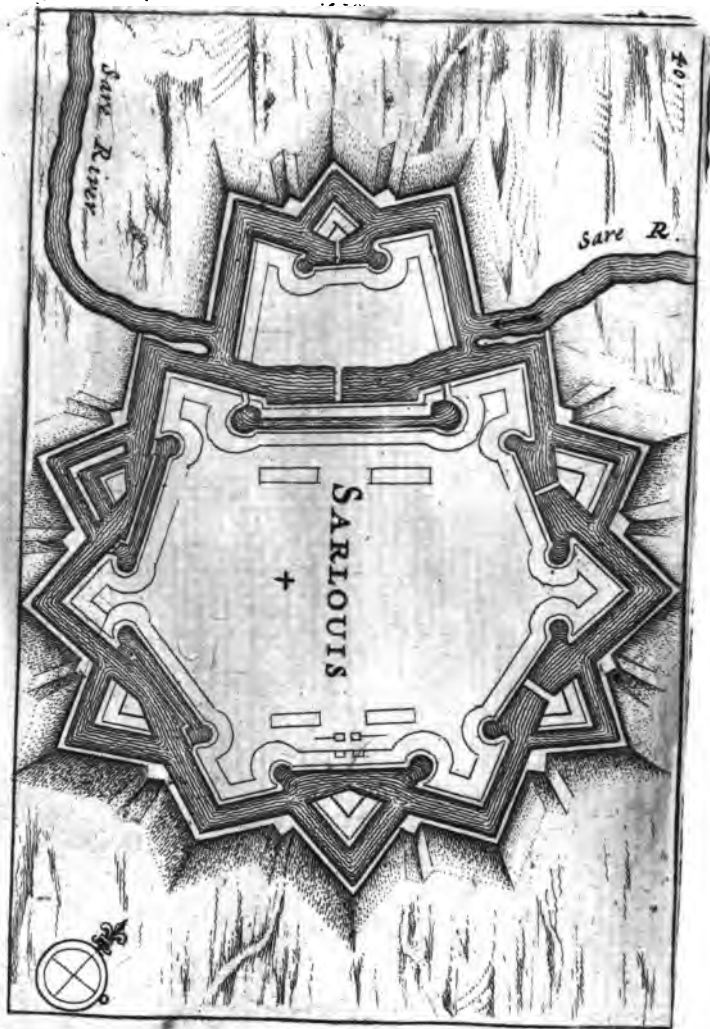




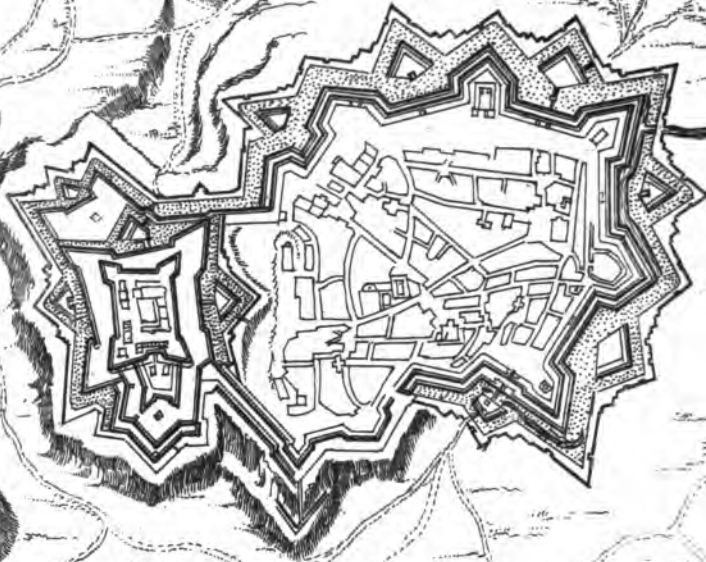








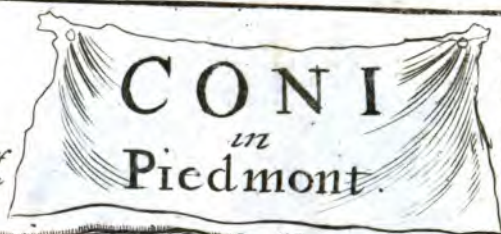
PIGNEROL



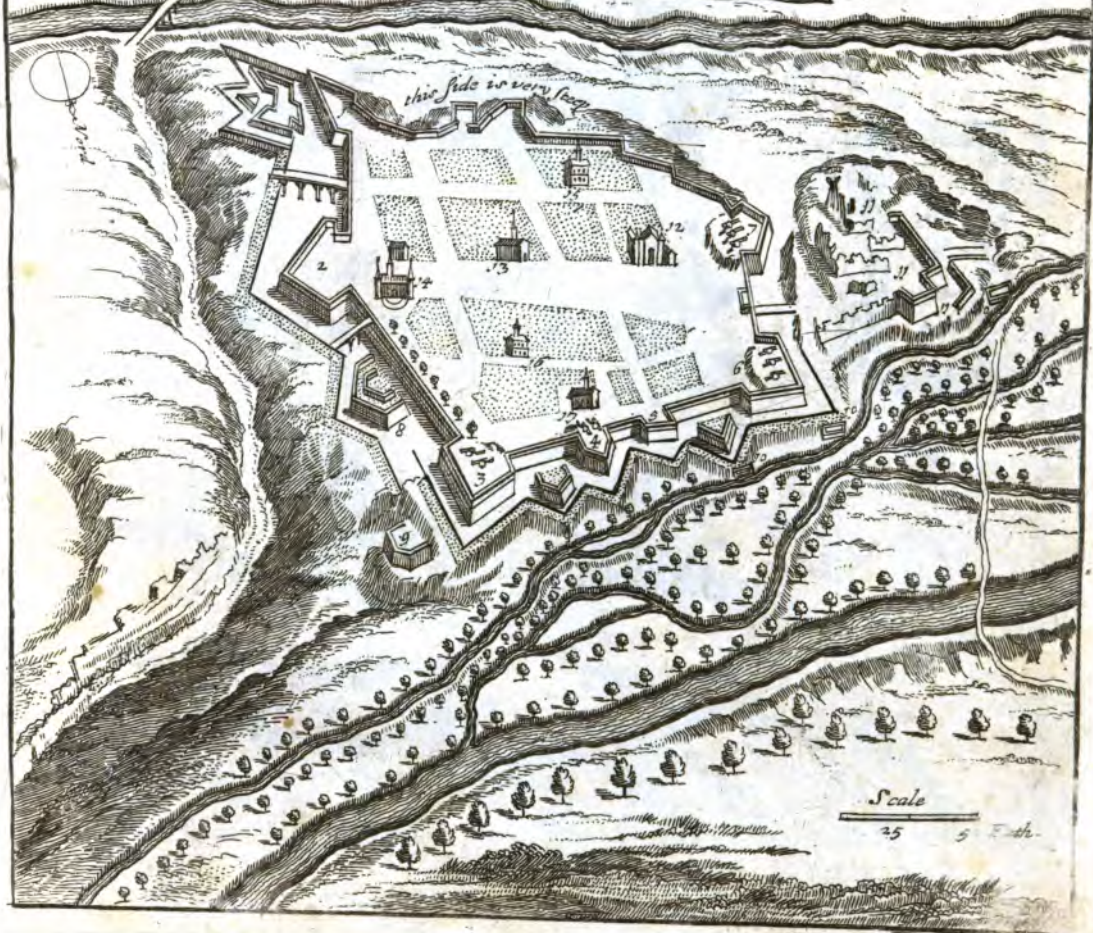
Lance R.

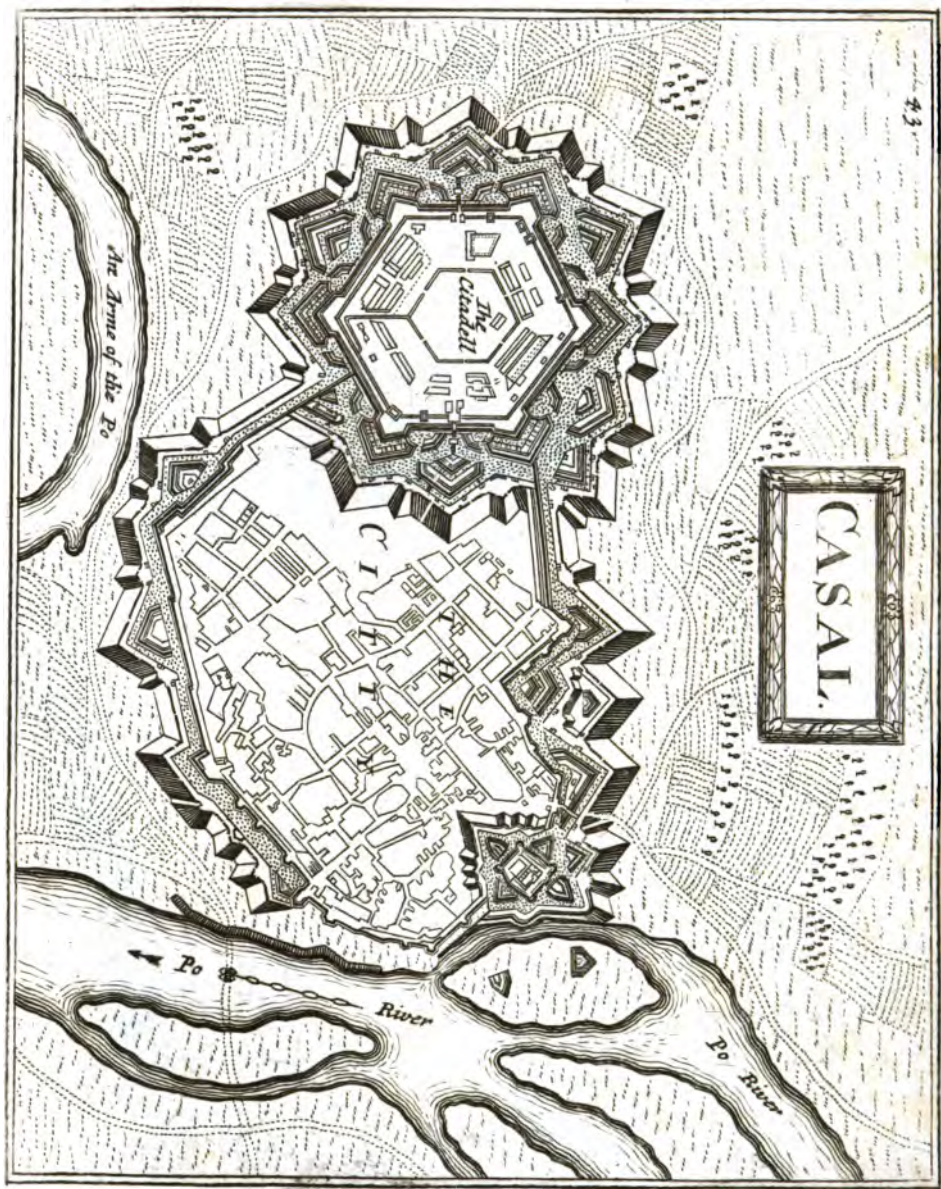
Scale of 1/20 Fathoms

- 1 Bastion of Ormea
- 2 Bastion of Notre-dame
- 3 The Square Bastion
- 4 Bastion of S^t Francis
- 5 All S^t Bastion
- 6 S^t Ann's Bastion
- 7 S^t James Bastion
- 8 The flat Bastion or great Half
- 9 The New Bastion (Moon)
- 10 Redoute
- 11 Ruinee of the Citadel

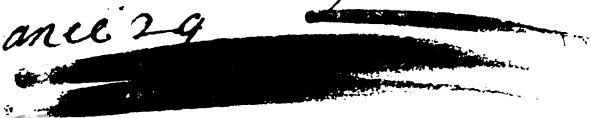


- 12 The governors House
- 13 The Town House
- 14 The Church of Notre-dame
- 15 S^t Ambrose Church
- 16 The Jesuits Church
- 17 The Hospital





Estend, Newport 2 Oudenard 3 Meastrick
Sournay 5 Winock Berg 6 Donkerk 7
Lige 8 Dinant 9 Helk 10 Mons 11 Namur 12
Charleroy 13 Lonenbourg 14 Cambray 15
Calais 16 part of Northagne 17 St Mabo 18
Belle Isle 19 Profile of Belle Isles 20 coast
of Brer 21 Brer 22 Cadix 23 Cologne 24
Bon 25 Kernsbourg 26 Trier 27 Coblenz
28 Mayance 29



Philipsbourg 30 Manheim 31 Strasbourg
32.

Rfa:b



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